

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FRENCH INSIST NAVAL ACCORD NOT POLITICAL

Point Emphasized That No Steps Injurious to United States Have Been Taken

## BRITAIN AGREEABLE TO FRENCH THESIS

Paris Government Is Believed Unhampered in the Building of Smaller Ships

By Cable From Monitor Bureau  
PARIS—The French Foreign Office wishes it to be especially stressed, as an official informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the naval agreement with Great Britain is purely technical and not political. To make this clearly understood now is necessary, because the same element which strove during the tripartite naval conference at Geneva to sow discord between Britain and the United States is at work again, this time bracketing Britain and France as combining secretly against the United States. This is false. The Quai d'Orsay knows well enough that Britain would not for one moment take any step injurious to the United States, nor would France, particularly when the relations with the United States are being strengthened by the Kellogg pact, make any move to which the United States could take exception.

Under Aegis of League  
As the Quai d'Orsay communiqué on the matter states, the Franco-British disarmament parley was conducted under the aegis of the League of Nations. The French press is as conspicuously full of comments on the situation as it was conspicuously void of them when the announcement was first made. Little was to be gained by listing the speculations. But one fact, which is given credence owing to its persistent repetition, is notable. At the Washington Conference, France reluctantly accepted for its capital ship ratio 1.75, together with Italy, as compared with Britain and the United States 1.5. When asked to spread this to cover lesser ships France refused.

When invited to participate at the Geneva tripartite naval gathering, France regretted being unable, because it would be impossible to allow dictation regarding the building of smaller naval armaments. The new accord with Great Britain, therefore, is believed here to make clear that Great Britain accepts as regards this category of ships the French thesis that it cannot in any way be compressed into 1.75 ratio. France will be able to build as it feels it must, but is agreeable to limit armaments on ships according to the dimensions preferred by the British and is ready to push disarmament still further when other nations are willing to take similar measures.

Busy on Smaller Ships  
Though France, by the Washington Treaty, was allowed to build 175,000 tons of capital ships it has never made use of this clause. Instead, it has been rapidly engaged in strengthening the number of lesser ships. For example, by 1932, France will have completed its post-war building program of nine new cruisers, 21 large destroyers, 36 small destroyers, 48 submarines, and numerous auxiliaries. No post-war boat exceeds 10,000 tons, which fact indicates clearly the trend of French naval policy.

The Franco-British naval compromise basis was actually agreed to when Sir Austen Chamberlain told the press on June 2 that he had been discussing "disarmament" with M. Briand, Sir Austen then being on his way to Geneva. But no one thought of naval disarmament, and the Quai d'Orsay has been smiling at the occasional inability of correspondents to divine what was going on behind the scenes.

## Kellogg Pact May Remove Barriers to Disarmament

WASHINGTON—The belief that Frank B. Kellogg's renunciation of war treaty, to be signed the last of this month by the great military and naval powers of the world, will sweep away the obstructions which have deadlocked the League of Nations Disarmament Commission, is expressed by high officials here, who are close to the European disarmament situation. In fact, officials here are confident, after seven years of League attempts to hold a universal disarmament conference, that an actual date can soon be fixed.

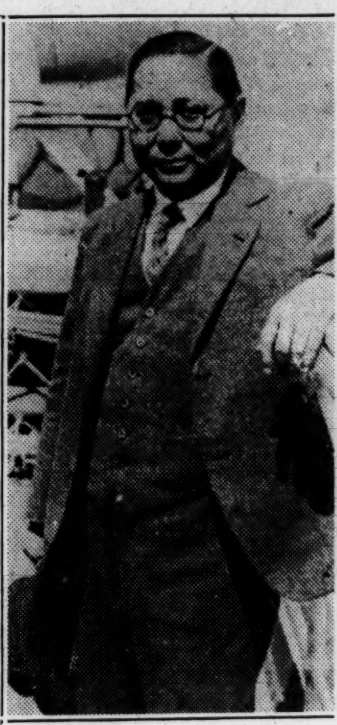
It will be remembered that as far back as May 14, 1920, the League appointed a committee to study the question of disarmament. After five years of preliminary work this committee gave way to the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament charged with finding out in advance just what the world could agree upon. The

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## Arrives From China



DR. SUN FO  
Chinese Nationalist Minister, Who Has Just Arrived on a Visit to the United States. His Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Was First President of China and Founder of the Nationalist Party.

## Sun Fo Seeks Aid in United States to Rebuild China

## Minister Outlines Nationalist Program of Education and Reconstruction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Sun Fo, Minister of Reconstruction in the Kuomintang, or Nationalist, Government of China, has just arrived here on board the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line to attend conferences in this country preparatory to extending the co-operation of government and industrial leaders of the United States in the rebuilding of China into a modern nation.

The new Chinese régime seeks to initiate a program of general education and reconstruction work throughout the country, and to push the work as rapidly as possible, he said. Details of the program include rebuilding of Nanking, the new national capital of China; the rebuilding and extension of a complete system of communication and the construction of 100,000 miles of railways and more than 1,000,000 miles of motor roads to link up China's 4,000,000 square miles of territory and 430,000,000 population, according to Mr. Sun.

Mr. Sun said that the conferences to be held with American leaders in finance, commerce and industry are being arranged by a committee in New York. He was accompanied by S. Y. Wu, special representative of the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Sun from 1920 to 1926 was Mayor of Canton, President of the Kwangtung Provincial Government Council and, concurrently, commissioner of reconstruction. During 1926 and 1927 he was Minister of Communications in Canton and Hankow, and Minister of Finance in Nanking. He is a graduate of the University of California, and was doing graduate work at Columbia University until the war in 1917, when he returned to China to join the revolutionary movement.

## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## Prohibition Didn't Ruin Louisville

Louisville, Ky.  
THERE was a time, to quote P. H. Callahan, Louisville industrial leader, "when whiskey was to Louisville very much what motorcars are now to Detroit, or steel to Pittsburgh." It was just as much a part of Louisville's fabric of finance and of its social structure. Whiskey warehouse certificates were standard collateral in the banks. There was a general feeling that banks would not lend much money on anything but whiskey or tobacco, and a consequent reflection in the lacking attitude of other business and the almost utter lack of any new developments.

Louisville had 29 distilleries, one of them making 400 barrels of whiskey a day. It was the biggest whiskey center of the biggest whiskey state. With whiskey gone, Louisville is not ruined—as was predicted. It is a city of varied industries, giving steady employment and paying good wages.

In five years after prohibition, Louisville, recovering from the loss of its distillery properties, showed as much growth in population, building and material wealth as it had during the previous 50 years. In 1920, Louisville's assessments for taxes were \$121,682,000. In 1925, the assessments totaled \$319,277,000, or nearly three times as much. Building permits for 1926 were \$2,179,158. This was higher than for 20 years previously. In 1925, building permits totaled \$29,910,246, or an increase of more than \$27,000,000. In 1920, Louisville's national bank deposits were \$67,546,000. In 1925, they were \$21,525,000. Savings banks deposits increased from \$29,839,000 in 1920 to \$44,287,000 in 1925.

## DU PONT'S SON SAYS DELAWARE IS FOR HOOVER

R. N. N. Carpenter Also Predicts G. O. P. Victory in State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—In view of the close financial associations between John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, and the du Pont interests, more than the usual significance has been attached to the visit to Republican headquarters here of Frank du Pont, son of Senator Coleman du Pont (R.), and of R. N. N. Carpenter, who is closely connected with the du Ponts. They brought word to Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee. It is stated, that Delaware would go for Herbert Hoover.

Several of the du Ponts have been prominent in the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which is actively working for Governor Smith.

Coupled with the assurance that Mr. Hoover would carry Delaware, which has been an uncertain factor largely because of the wet and dry issue, Chairman Work's visitors told him there would be no need of assistance from the Republican National Committee in the State, it is understood.

William Loeb of New York, who was private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt while he was Governor of New York and President, reported a widespread feeling in New York that Governor Smith would find a vast difference in that State between running for Governor and running for President.

President Coolidge carried New York in 1924 by 800,000, and slightly more than 60 per cent of the vote turned out. Mr. Loeb observed. He anticipated a much larger percentage voting this year, and calculated that the surplus would operate to increase the normal handicap Governor Smith would have to meet there. He reported business and employment conditions in New York State to be excellent.

## Hoover Will Improve Our Foreign Trade, Sackett Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Election of Herbert Hoover and improvement of international trade conditions are regarded as synonymous throughout Central Europe, according to Frederick M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, who has just returned here on the France of the French Line.

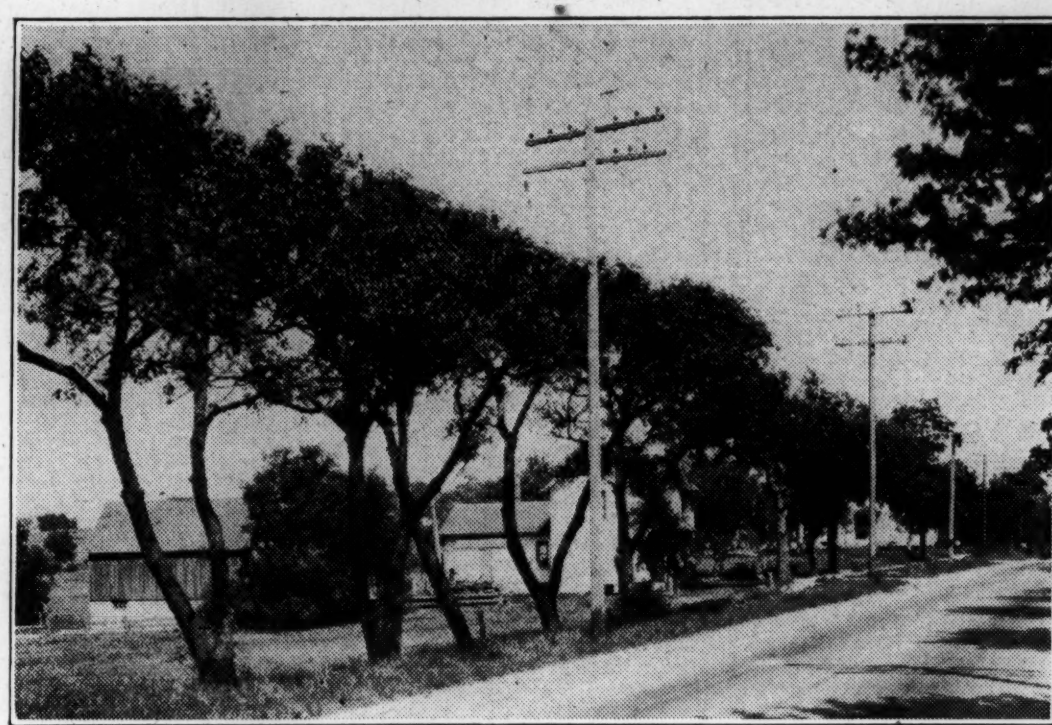
Regardless of political affiliation, he declared, the opinion prevails throughout Europe that the election of Mr. Hoover would not only result in the improvement of American business, but would be reflected in the improvement of commercial relations.

"Europeans and Americans residing in Europe are convinced that Mr. Hoover knows the foreign situation better than any presidential candidate who has ever placed his name before the country," Senator Sackett said.

"The feeling is prevalent that a Hoover administration would handle any foreign situation promptly and effectively because of Mr. Hoover's great knowledge of foreign trade and especially of foreign trade."

"American firms in Europe which import products from the United States are satisfied that Mr. Hoover can immeasurably aid the development of commercial relations."

## Lines of Living Trees Soften Rows of Poles



Forestry-Trained Men Are Employed by an Electric Company in Wisconsin to Protect Trees Along the Highways Where It Is Extending Lines. Trees Are Trimmed to Make Way for Wires Without Losing the Symmetry of Their Branches. The Picture Was Taken Near Hartland.

## LINEMEN TURN TO SAVING OF FOREST GROWTH

Now Prune Trees Instead of Chopping Them Down to Make Room for Poles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Rows of stiff poles or lines of living trees? The telegraph poles were, necessary. Power lines had to be built, of course. Trees were in the way. The sooner they were cut down, the better. So the linemen heaved his way along Wisconsin highways, arousing the indignation of home maker and nature lover. But all that was before the electric company established a forestry department.

This public utility now has a staff of 14 trained men under the direction of William A. Erdmann, supervisor of forestry, and F. E. Witterding, superintendent of construction. Their chief business is saving trees. The new order of things went into effect a year ago, and the tree slashing linemen has become a tree conservationist. His ax has been replaced by a pruning hook. He knows the habits, dispositions and peculiarities of trees.

"A lineman must have a knowledge of tree growth before he can work intelligently," explained Mr. Erdmann. "For while certain cutting on one kind of tree will be successful, the same treatment will kill another kind."

"It took two years to put across the idea of employing only trained men, but the results of the new system have been highly satisfactory from the public's point of view, as well as from the electric company's. The course in forestry offered by our educational department is second to none in the country. Our foresters are often called upon to advise owners as to how to save trees on city property. As time passes more and more attention will be given trees," affirmed Mr. Erdmann.

## Airmen to Circle World in 45 Days

Spanish Fliers Start on First Lap to Azores as Guitars Strum Farewell

CADIZ, Spain (AP)—With guitars strumming a farewell four Spanish airmen started in a four-motored seaplane on the first lap of a flight around the world in 45 days. Three attempts were necessary before the plane, named Numanca, rose from the waters after part of its load had been lightened. The plane headed for the Azores, some 1200 miles away. From there the airmen intend to head for Halifax and then New York.

Before leaving, Ramon Franco, pilot and commander, informed the Associated Press correspondent that he hoped to be back in Cadiz in 45 days. Capt. Ruiz de Alda, who was with Franco on the first flight across the South Atlantic in 1926, was navigator aboard the plane. The other members of the crew were Emilio Gallarza, co-pilot, and Pablo Rada, mechanic.

A picturesque crowd gathered on the beach to see the airmen off. Men, women and children had been assembling since midnight. Some had guitars and by 2 o'clock this morning many couples were dancing in the moonlight, while the children sang.

The plane will be navigated by directional wireless.

## THREATENED LOCKOUT IN BRITAIN AVERTED

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—The threatened lockout of 500,000 mill workers, announced on July 27 by the cotton mill owners of this district, has been averted. The threat was based on a strike in the Ramsey Mill, which in turn resulted from the refusal of the owners of that establishment to discharge a workman who had allowed his union membership to lapse. The employee has re-joined the union and the strike was called off.

The lockout was to have been effective on Aug. 11.

## Time Believed Ripe to Make New Laws Dealing With Big Business

Sherman and Clayton Acts Declared by Samuel Undermyer to Be Futile, and Powers of Federal Trade Commission Nullified

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Although "big business" in the United States is steadily advancing toward higher standards of ethics, there is urgent need of "rehabilitating the Federal Trade Commission and extending its powers to control trade associations and combinations," Samuel Undermyer told the constitutional law class of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Undermyer reviewed the rise of great business combinations in the United States during the past 40 years. He declared that the procedure for administering justice here was "archaic, outworn and unworkable to an extent that is well-nigh unbelievable," but he defended the integrity of judges and juries.

Mr. Undermyer charged that the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts have proved futile, unequal, unjust in their operation and unenforceable, and asserted that the only alternative is to legalize big business combinations, except those involving outside competition or acquisition of further competitors without the approval of the commission.

"Disband and prevent future acquisitions directly or under cover of potentially competing patents by corporations enjoying patent monopolies, except as approved by the Commissioner of Patents and the Federal Trade Commission, under penalty of withdrawing the license and of voiding the patents held and those acquired."

The Federal Trade Commission, he said, "has had its powers so emasculated by the courts and its personnel so dominated by the interests whose unlawful activities it was supposed to uncover and prevent that it has become in the main useless."

He urged that Congress reconstitute and re-establish the shorn powers of the Federal Trade Commission, and continued: "Until re-established and given added powers, the Department of Justice has not adequate machinery with which to gather the facts as a basis for enforcement, if it had the will to do so, which it has not and never will have against the odds that would confront it."

"True, it might bring suits here and there against the less important offenders, as it has been doing spasmodically, but that random selection would serve only to make the law still more ridiculous."

Mr. Undermyer recommended the following measures:

Changes as Recommended  
"Legalize such combinations as can comply with the regulatory restrictions to be imposed."

"Rehabilitate the Federal Trade Commission and extend its powers to all corporations, combinations, associations, 'institutes' and like regulating and price-fixing bodies, now operating, whether openly or under cover, that are engaged, or the members of which are engaged, in interstate commerce."

"Require every such corporation or organization and the members thereof who are so engaged to come under the jurisdiction of the commission and to take out a license before it becomes entitled to engage in interstate or international business."

"Require full disclosures of business transactions, examination of books and officers as to all such transactions."

"Give the commission authority to sanction such organizations' business methods, including agreements as to prices, production, etc., as are reasonable and do not conflict with the public interest, but with power to prevent extortionate profits, raising of outside competition or acquisition of further competitors without the approval of the commission."

"Disband and prevent future acquisitions directly or under cover of potentially competing patents by corporations enjoying patent monopolies, except as approved by the Commissioner of Patents and the Federal Trade Commission, under penalty of withdrawing the license and of voiding the patents held and those acquired."

## Air Commerce Gains Cause Reorganization

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
New York

RAPID changing of the aeronautical industry from a military to a predominantly commercial business is given as the reason for the reorganization of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce in America. The new plans provide for regional offices in Hartford, Conn.; Detroit, Chicago, Wichita, Kan.; Los Angeles and Seattle and segregation of members according to specialized interest. Maj. L. D. Gardner of New York was elected president.

It was said that the volume of business in the commercial aeronautical field in America has grown from a few million dollars last year to an estimated \$100,000,000 in 1928.

## CANADIAN BOY WINS OLYMPIC 200-METER DASH

Percy Williams Becomes First Double-Sprint Champion Since 1912 Games

OLYMPIC FIELD, Amsterdam (AP)—Percy Williams of Canada won the 200-meter championship at the Olympic Games today, performing the remarkable feat of winning both of the Olympic sprints, as he captured the 100-meter crown on Monday.

Williams' victory meant defeat for the United States in the first two finals of the day and again the reverses were at the hands of representatives of different sections of the British Empire, the 110-meter championship having been won by Sidney J. M. Atkinson of South Africa. In both events the United States held the Olympic championships and failed in their defense.

Among others the spectacular Canadian schoolboy beat out the defending champion, Jackson V. Scholz of the United States, and the German ace, Helmut Koenig, Williams overtook Koenig in the last 15 meters.

Craig Doubled in 1912  
It was the first double Olympic sprint victory since Ralph C. Craig of the United States and the University of Michigan turned the trick in 1912.

The United States' defeat in the 200-meter final was presaged by the elimination of three of its most prominent standard bearers in earlier years. Scholz was left alone to carry the Stars and Stripes in the final when Charles W. Faddock and Henry H. Cummings Jr. found the pace of the semifinals earlier in the day too much and were eliminated, while Charles E. Borah failed to qualify Tuesday.

Williams' victory was as uniformly brilliant throughout the 200-meter preliminaries as it had been at the shorter distance, in which he upset the prediction by winning the championship, and his victory in the final was a crowning achievement.

Williams, who by a good yard from Koenig, while Walter Rangle of Britain appeared to be third, but the judges differed and delayed the decision. Scholz, the American, was apparently fourth. The veteran started well, but lacked speed in the final dash and was out of the way.

## Power at Finish

Williams, as in the 100, had tremendous speed left for the final dash after trailing the leaders until near the finish. The Canadian boy was unbeatable, as the Americans were shut out in the Olympic sprints for the first time in 20 years. Williams was widely mobbed and photographed with a Canadian flag draped around him. The time of the 200 meters was 21 4/5s, 1-58, slower than the record.

As a result of a conference between the judges, Rangle of the Briton was placed second, with Scholz, the American, and Koenig, the German, tied for third; John G. Fitzpatrick of Canada fifth and Jacob Schuller of Germany sixth.

To indicate the feat for third the German and American flags were unfurled together on a pole at the right of the British Empire emblems.

The first championship of the day went to South Africa when Sidney J. M. Atkinson won the 110-meter high hurdle crown. Atkinson's victory came as something of a surprise, as his countryman, G. W. Weightman-Smith, was the favorite on the basis of his world's record-breaking time.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

## RELIEF ISSUE DIMS IN MIDST OF RICH CROPS

Kansas, Oklahoma, Dakotas Noisy With Clatter of Harvesting Machines

## FARMERS AND BANKERS HAPPY IN PROSPERITY

Too Busy With Bumper Yield of Wheat to Talk Bolting Except on Liquor Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The hum of harvesting machinery is proving to be a soug-of-pleanty this summer in the wheat belt, where impartial reports indicate that most farmers are too busy with bumper crops to be influenced greatly by talk of "bolting" their parties on politico-agricultural issues in the presidential election.

"Politicians agree that the bolting, which they concede will be prevalent, will be mainly on the wet and dry issue," was the terse way Clarence Roberts, associate editor of the Oklahoma Farmer and Stockman, summed up the outlook.

The evidence of fine crops and prosperity throughout the wheat belt is clearly emphasized in nearly all reports received from Kansas, the premier wheat state, with an indicated second largest crop on record; North Dakota, with its largest wheat pool and one of the best grain crops in its history; Oklahoma, expecting its best wheat crop, production, and South Dakota, reporting the condition of wheat above average and its banks in a greatly improved condition.

The Kansas wheat crop is running around 185,000,000 bushels, according to preliminary estimates announced by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. He said prospects are for the second largest crop ever grown in the State, being exceeded only by the crop of 1914, which measured 180,375,000 bushels.

## Kansas and Oklahoma Prosper

With this fine prospect, together with the fact that Charles Curtis, Kansas' native son, is the Republican nominee for Vice-President, this state is expected to "return an old-time Republican majority next fall" for the Hoover-Curtis ticket, it was explained by an authority here, who added that Kansas producers are as they are.

The harvest of the huge Kansas wheat crop is certain to be reflected in a healthy gain in rural bank deposits, said Roy L. Bone, Kansas bank commissioner.

Oklahoma forecasts production of 59,062,000 bushels, 77 per cent greater than its wheat crop last year. This figure, if realized, says H. L. Cordell, president of the State Board of Agriculture, would be Oklahoma's third largest crop. The two largest wheat crops of that state were 7,745,000 bushels in 1918 and 66,052,000 in 1919.

"The crop this year is nearly 25 per cent larger than the five-year average," said Mr. Cordell. The forecasted yield per acre this year is 13.5 bushels, which indicates that we not only have a large crop, but an economical, money-making crop.

With fair prices, this season will see the Oklahoma wheat farmer in a better financial position than he has been in for some time."

## Situation in Dakotas

North Dakota, continuing its economic recovery, sends reports that its greatest single year of prosperity looms for the next 12 months. Agriculture will have one of its best grain crops; state banks and trust companies are in better condition than for 10 years, according to reports to Gilbert Semington, state bank examiner; the railroads report the largest freight traffic since 1918 and implement concerns are working 24 hours a day with the demand for farming machinery exceeding the supply.

Diversification of activities in North Dakota is indicated by the sale of a record wool crop at a record price. Western North Dakota alone sold 500,000 pounds of wool at 42 cents a pound.

"There is always a slight tendency, when prosperity is here, to follow existing control," said Dr. John L. Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College. "For this season I feel there will be a reaction in North Dakota toward the Republican nominee."

According to L. N. Crill, state secretary of agriculture, "South Dakota bids fair to increase its production of the \$480,000,000 of farm products produced last year."

"The favorable crop outlook in South Dakota, no doubt, has a tendency to make the farmers feel more contented," said Dean C. Larsen of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. "Good crop and good prices no doubt will have a certain significance in tending to keep down the bolting party attitude."

## CAPTAIN GETS TURKISH MEDAL

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Capt. William Pitt Scott, commanding officer of the Eleventh Naval District, has received a Turkish medal of merit and a diploma awarded him 27 years ago by the then Sultan of Turkey. The medal was given for "sinking the Spanish navy, assisted by Admiral Dewey."

## The Institute of Politics

at WILLIAMSTOWN

A daily report on the proceedings of the conference will start

Tomorrow



## SOUTH AMERICA RESPONDS TO DRY MOVEMENT

Young Temperance Delegates Appeal to Seniors Not to Be 'Frumps'

By MARJORIE SHULER  
By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE—With the addition of Mrs. Edith Dwyne to the list of organizers, the thirteenth convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has indicated plainly its intention to extend the field of its activities in Central and South America. Mrs. Dwyne will give half of her time to work in Porto Rico and during the other half will travel in the republics south of the United States.

Two other organizers, Miss Flora Strout in Brazil and Miss Hardyana Norville in Argentina, already have the dry flag flying in new territory and the Spanish-speaking people are regarded by the union as ready for the temperance movement.

The inroads temperance is making with youth was clearly shown by the presence of 26 young women delegates to the convention. In their speeches to the convention they advised the seniors not to be "stuffy frumps," but to "dress well and be cheerful" in order to interest youth. They asked for their share of responsibility in the work.

**Husbands Are Cheered**  
While the audience sang, "Onward Christian Soldiers," they marched across the platform amid loud cheers. Twenty husbands accompanying their wives were also cheered by the convention. The prohibition of liquor to the natives of South Africa under the 1923 act was commended by Lady Cecilia Roberts of England, who reported, as superintendent of the department for the protection of native races. The dry attitude of the United States was largely responsible for the prohibition of the liquor to natives in the mandated areas of Central Africa in the original covenant of the League of Nations said Charles Roberts, England, former Under-Secretary of State for India, and appealed for American co-operation "to stiffen up the system." He declared that the liquor trade was being more carefully watched and more closely restricted than ever before under the Mandates Commission, but said that in mandated areas and other territories in Africa there is an increasing consumption of liquor.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Registration social, auspices of the Republic City Committee of Boston, Women's Division, 46 Beacon Street, 230 to 2.

Cambridge Rotary Club, Riverbank Court Hotel, 12-15.

**Art Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, and Free admission through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 20 Fenway—Open Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with no admission fee.

Sage Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marine and etchings.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 550 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Home Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Provincetown Art Association, 1301 Insetown—Annual modern art exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6, through July 24.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture.

Point Road Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and white pictures. Open week days, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.

Concord Art Center—Concord art exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open week days, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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An International Daily Newspaper  
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Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**RESTAURANTS**

**BOSTON**

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Dinner 5 to 9  
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H. C. DEMETER

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably with showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest or west winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight; slightly cooler in interior; Thursday, partly cloudy; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 70 Memphis ..... 66

Atlantic City ..... 74 Montreal ..... 66

Boston ..... 71 Nantucket ..... 70

Buffalo ..... 68 New York ..... 70

Calgary ..... 50 Philadelphia ..... 72

Charleston ..... 80 Pittsburgh ..... 70

Chicago ..... 72 Portland, Me. .... 66

Denver ..... 70 Portland, Ore. .... 70

Des Moines ..... 72 St. Louis ..... 70

Eastport ..... 60 St. Paul ..... 62

Galveston ..... 82 Tampa ..... 84

Hatteras ..... 80 Washington ..... 72

Helena ..... 62

Jacksonville ..... 80

Kansas City ..... 72

Los Angeles ..... 66

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 12:08 a. m.

Friday, 12:40 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**A SENSATION**

IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON

**The Collegiate Musical Comedy Success**

**G. D. NEWS**

**"Speed, Action, Youth. A joyful musical comedy."**—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

## Re-elected Vice-President



MISS EMILIE J. SOLOMON  
Assistant to the President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Solomon is one of the delegates from South Africa.

conducted at nearly all the large fairs in all the countries. Posters are on the trams of Egypt and Belgium, and appear in conspicuous places in Cuba and Korea.

South African women have an annual "rain month" to advocate alcoholism. Governor of Rome, and other high officials in the room of the railway station reserved for the King and his family.

When they came out on the street, the crowd broke through the lines of police and carabinieri. Scores of women embraced the explorers. The automobiles bearing them were only able to proceed at the speed of a slow walk toward the men's homes.

Lieut. Alfredo Vigliani, navigator, who was in command of the red tent encampment on the ice after Noble was rescued, was the center of a demonstration all his own. He left the train soon after passing the frontier and went to his home in the little town of Borghetto Santo Spirito, 80 miles from the Italian coast.

The prefect of Milan and an enormous crowd welcomed him at the station. Gen. Umberto Nobile, Lieut. Alfredo Vigliani and the other Army and Navy officers who were members of the expedition, were met by a will make detailed reports of their experiences in the Arctic disaster to their immediate superiors. These in turn will be submitted to the Premier, Benito Mussolini. The Premier has announced that he means he would make an investigation of the entire expedition.

It will devolve upon Capt. Filippo Zappi, one of the navigators of the Italia, to tell upon the experiences of the crew of the waiting party. Dr. Finn Malmgren, the Swedish natural scientist, was with this party. Capt. Mariano's report will come after he is able to make it.

Meanwhile Gen. Nobile and his companions refuse to make any statement for publication. They have, in fact, asked that the information attributed to them must be considered as without foundation.

The survivors who returned to Italy, including Nobile, Vigliani, Zappi, Comandante Biagi, operator, Filippo Trolani, engineer, and Natale Cecconi, motor chief, united in sending a message to Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Premier and editor of Popolo d'Italia at Milan.

**Travelers' Aid Work**

Committees are being formed in many countries to supplement the travelers' aid work being done at railroad and steamship terminals by representatives of the organization. It was stated in the report of Dr. Sara B. Detweiler of Canada.

Campaigns for legislation prohibiting gambling are being carried on in a number of countries, according to Mrs. Ware Copeland of Australia, and the report of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of the United States, superintendent of citizenship, announced campaigns to secure the suffrage for women in some countries and in those where they are enfranchised, to line them up with other dry voters.

Prohibition news sent out by Miss Julia Freeman Deane, from her office in the United States, is being translated into the press of many nations. Temperance magazines, posters, and pamphlets are being printed in a score of countries, and the World Bulletin goes out from the office of the honorary secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, according to the report sent by Miss Deane to the convention.

**SALOONS TO BE CLOSED FOR PANAMA ELECTION**

PANAMA (AP)—All saloons in Panama will be closed from noon Saturday until noon Sunday to prevent disorder during the presidential election on Sunday. The Government has sent out orders to all provincial and district executives that there will be no lenient prosecution of all attempts at fraud. The Minister of Justice in

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## AIR BOAT PLANS CALL FOR OCEAN HOP IN 20 HOURS

Three-Hulled Plane Would Carry 60 Passengers on Regular Schedules

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Establishment of 20-hour transatlantic passenger service with flying boats of new design, capable of carrying 60 persons, is the program of a new company now in process of formation here.

Announcement has just been made of the completion of wind tunnel tests of the new flying boat, designed by John P. O'Connor, a New York engineer, who has been experimenting for three years with a new aeronautical design.

Arrangements, it was added, are nearing completion for the construction of one of the planes which will be built in an American factory and will probably be ready for initial test flights to Bermuda and South America in the early part of 1929.

The new company, to be known as the O'Connor Transatlantic Airways, Inc., will have a technical committee composed of well-known aeronautical engineers who will have charge of detailed arrangements both for constructing the new flying boat and for the transatlantic service, Mr. O'Connor said.

The O'Connor flying boat, upon which patents have recently been issued, embraces a large hull-like fuselage in the center of a craft with a wing-spread of 160 feet.

Instead of pontoons, it employs two smaller hulls, set mid-way of each lower wing. Each of these wing-hulls alone, the designer said, is capable of sustaining the full 70,000 pounds which the craft will weigh when completely loaded.

The machine is to be powered with eight rotary air-cooled engines of which two will be held in reserve. New ideas in structural design are to be used, Mr. O'Connor said, which "will make possible the carrying of large fuel loads necessary to cross the ocean and at the same time to carry paying loads."

The interior of the large central hull will be equipped with cabins, berths, pilot and navigation room, radio room, reading rooms, and a kitchen and pantry, according to the present plans. The main passenger saloon will be 42 feet long and there will be facilities for promenade on board.

**REPUBLICAN BUDGET SET AT \$4,000,000**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—The Republican budget for the Hoover-Curtis presidential campaign has been set at \$4,000,000 by Republican national headquarters. A statement from the Republican National Committee said: "Chairman Work, after studying the needs and requirements of the various bureaus of the Republican organization, has concluded that the legitimate expenditures of the campaign will be about \$4,000,000."

Announcement was made while J. R. Nutt, treasurer of the national committee, and Jeremiah Milbank, eastern treasurer, were here.

**White Leaves for Europe; Praises New York Press**

NEW YORK—William Allen White, editor of Emporia, Kan., has just left here on the De Grasse of the French Line for an "indefinite" vacation in Europe.

Mr. White, whose criticisms of the political record of Governor Smith have occasioned widespread interest, paid a high tribute to the New York press for its fairness in publishing political news which in some instances was antagonistic to the policies of the individual newspapers.

"I have been 10 days in New York, disseminating a doctrine deeply clashing with the city's ideals, yet the press of the town has been more than fair—it has been fine and generous," Mr. White said. "Let no one ever say that the New York press is controlled against the free expression of any creed or is unable in policying the news."

"My experience proves the contrary. So long as the city has a free press, ours will be a free country. I have been more than grateful for the kindness I have had from the newspapers which generally held in low esteem what I said, but gave it a good play. I am happy and proud of this freedom of the American press."

Mr. White added that he hoped that 3000 miles of ocean would be an "effective barrier" between himself and the "political controversy raging in the United States." He was accompanied by Mrs. White.

**UNITED FRUIT DENIES TRUST LAW VIOLATIONS**

**WASHINGTON (AP)—**Dismissal of a complaint charging the United Fruit Company of Boston with violating anti-trust laws, was asked in a brief filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

The complaint charged the United Fruit Company with antitrust violations in conjunction with the Radio Corporation of America and six other radio equipment manufacturers. The fruit company, in its brief, said that in 1927 it had disposed of its interests in the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company, correspondent in the complaint, that it had never been in the radio manufacturing business, and that it had entered into no agreement with radio manufacturers which in any way contravenes any of the antitrust laws.

**BRITISH WAR PENSIONS**

**LONDON—**The Government has decided to stabilize war pensions at not less than the present amounts, which were fixed in 1919. This has long been the subject of dispute, the pension involved amounting to £6,500,000 this year. The pensions minister, George C. Tryon, announcing this concession in the House of Commons, said that the Government had regard to the fact that war pensions were a unique charge and a steadily diminishing liability.

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**DEMAND IS MADE FOR "FREE CROATIA"**

**BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—**A meeting of the Croatian Parliament at Zagreb has resolved itself into a great popular demonstration in favor of "free Croatia."

The Parliament adopted a series of resolutions in this sense and refusing to recognize any decisions or financial obligations undertaken by the "rump" Parliament in Belgrade. The Croatian body also claimed the territory of full individuality for each of the provinces united in 1918 and full autonomy for the Croatian people. Meanwhile the national Yugoslav Party was in session at Belgrade without the Croatian deputies, who were at the Zagreb meeting.

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42 RESTAURANTS IN AND AROUND BOSTON

**French Insist Naval Accord Not Political**

(Continued from Page 1)

United States was a member of this commission.

**Security, a Stumblingblock**

During three years of intermittent meetings this commission found that there was nothing which their respective countries could agree on. They could not ever agree on definitions. France wanted to measure armament by potential strength, including factories and latent food supplies. She also wanted to apply a global yardstick to naval tonnage. Britain and the United States, on the other hand, contended that navies should be measured by the tonnage of each class of vessel. This issue has now been ironed out, according to Sir Austen Chamberlain's hints in the House of Commons.

A much more serious stumbling block was security. No nation was willing to disarm until it had some guarantee that it was safe from attack.

Now State Department officials learn that the next Assembly of the League will call upon all of its members to sign the Kellogg Pact as a security guarantee. Furthermore it is expected that now for the first time, the League can fix a definite date for the convening of an actual disarmament conference, instead of merely a preparatory conference.

**America to Add Weight**

The United States, it is learned here, will take no initiative in the matter, and does not propose to call a conference itself. However, it will throw its whole weight into the successful conclusion of the League of Nations conference.

Officials here, although optimistic, have suffered from too much disarmament discouragement to believe that the millennium in disarmament has approached. However, they do feel that some strides can now be made.

This view is based upon the fact that when the Kellogg treaties are signed in Paris practically all the navies in the world will be represented, plus the strongest armies in the world outside of Russia. Great Britain, with a total naval tonnage of 1,117,000, the United States, with approximately 1,200,000 tons; Japan with 655,000 tons, and France and

**Italian Warmly Welcome Home Survivors of the Italia Airship**

ROME (AP)—With the cheers of their countrymen ringing in their ears, General Nobile and five other survivors of the dirigible Italia arrived in Italy, while the nation rejoiced over their escape from the arctic



## PRESIDENT CAN CHANGE DRY LAW, BISHOP WARNS

Smith's Candidacy Vigorously Denounced by Southern Churchmen

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a formal statement against the presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, declared no one "should be beguiled by the sophistry that the President cannot change the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The coming election will be largely a referendum on national prohibition," the bishop said in his statement which was issued on the eve of his departure for China and Japan where he goes to his mission fields. "The wets of all parties will support him (Smith). The pity is that some drys and a few good men in the 'Bible belt' (the South) will join the notorious Menckens, large number of purchasable Negroes and foreigners in the cities of the North and all the loose elements of American citizenship to put him in the presidential chair."

"And then, if successful," the statement continued, "they will immediately assert that his election is the will of the people and appeal to all congressmen to listen to the voice of the people. Many of them will fall before it. The President himself would make the appeal; the candidate is already making it."

Declaring that Governor Smith has fought every vestige of anti-liquor reform, the bishop went on to say that "he has done it so persistently and so successfully that he has become the idol of all the rabid and intolerant wets of America who regard him as their most hopeful Joshua to lead them into a land that flows with beer and wine."

"The nominee is personally and by practice wet," the statement said. "For the head of a government to violate the law he has sworn to enforce will not promote respect for him or for law, and a cocktail president of a prohibition republic will disgrace America before the intelligence of the world. Such incongruity may suit the sidewalks of New York, but it affronts the sober sense of all genuine Americans."

**Curtis to Open Campaign in East on August 27**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, will commence his New York State campaign at the state fair in this city on Aug. 27, "Syracuse Day," according to B. S. Moss of New York, chairman of the Curtis-for-Vice-President Club's advisory committee.

Mr. Moss said Senator Curtis believes New York State is the strategic point at which to commence the election battle for the Republican ticket.

**Johnson Opens Campaign Urging Support for Hoover**  
PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Cleaving to the promise of support tendered Herbert Hoover at their Palo Alto conference, Senator Hiram Johnson has opened his own campaign for re-

election with a strong appeal for a united party support of the nominee. Speaking here the Senator fused into the unity plea a denunciation of what he termed "The Power Trust" against Boulder Dam, an issue on which he and the Secretary are reported not in entire accord, and which Mr. Johnson has announced will be emphasized in his own campaign. Mr. Hoover's stand on this issue in his campaign has not yet been stated.

**Church Conference Backs Hoover Candidacy**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The Eastern Conference of Undenominational Churches unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon their members to throw their entire support and influence to Herbert Hoover in the coming presidential election.

The conference was attended by delegates from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

The resolution read in part: "We, the Eastern Conference of Undenominational Churches, urge our people to register and vote and use their influence to elect Herbert Hoover, who promised to try to enforce the law, and that they use their influence to defeat Gov. Alfred E. Smith."

**Colorado Democrats Sidestep Prohibition**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DENVER, Colo.—The Democratic State Nominating Convention adopted a resolution declaring, "The Democratic Party favors, as it has always favored, the strict enforcement of all laws." That was its prohibition plank.

The only other reference to the wet and dry question came in the keynote speech of Morrison Shafroth, former United States Senator. He said: "I believe the Eighteenth Amendment is here to stay and its existence is not an issue in this election. He declared himself for Gov. Alfred E. Smith."

**Smith's Vacation Ends, to Confer With Raskob**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.—Governor Smith is ready to leave his vacation ground to plunge into the final draft of his acceptance speech and settlement of details of his campaign. He is expected to confer during the remainder of the week with John J. Raskob, National Democratic chairman, and some of his New York City advisers. Thursday he will close his vacation until after notification Aug. 22.

Governor Smith still refuses to comment on any of the charges made against him because of his record in supporting the saloon consistently.

**Radioast of Smith's Notification Set Back**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Through an arrangement with the National Broadcasting Company, the time for radioasting Governor Smith's notification ceremonies and acceptance speech has been changed from 7 to 7:30 o'clock, daylight saving time, Aug. 22.

This was done to enable the Governor to reach a larger radio audience in the middle and far West. The change will put the speeches on the air at 3:30 p. m. on the Pacific coast, 4:30 o'clock in the mountain time area, 5:30 central time and 6:30 eastern standard time.

**Presbyterian Young People Indorse Hoover**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Declaring that the issue is clearly defined, the National Convention of Young People of the United Presbyterian Church just held at Conneaut Lake, Pa., adopted a resolution indorsing Herbert Hoover for the Presidency. The convention was attended by 3000 delegates.

"We pledge our support to Herbert Hoover, not as a partisan nominee, but for his courageous stand for righteousness and sobriety," the resolution declared. "The issue is clearly defined. It is law, order and decency versus nullification and corruption."

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**It's cool today in San Francisco**  
Play in San Francisco. It's cool—average only 65° at midday. Low railroad fares now in effect; return limit October 31. Or come by steamer via Panama Canal. We want to make this region a playground for the men and women who are seeking nature's solitude. To prevent the power company from installing a plant at Ishpishy, the county had an amendment written into the State Constitution prohibiting the building of dams on the Klamath between the ocean and the mouth of the Shasta River.

Stopped by this state act, the company, according to Dr. Tebbe, has endeavored to have some govern-

ment-owned land on the river near the dam site and adjoining the Hoopa Indian Reservation made a part of the reservation. By this means, he declared, the company would be in a position to circumvent the State Constitution and obtain access to the river. Against this activity the county, he said, is making its fight, and Mr. Hoover heard the story with sympathy and understanding.

**Hoover Approves Efforts to Keep Mountain Beauty**  
Automobiles Would Ruin Siskiyou District, Nominee Says

By a Staff Correspondent  
SHASTA CITY, Calif.—Here in the heart of the Siskiyou Mountains, under the towering snow-capped Mount Shasta, the mightiest peak of the range, Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, heard from old settlers the story of their effort to conserve the mountain beauty of their country.

The region is old camping grounds for Mr. Hoover. He has tramped "packed" all over these mountains and streams.

At the foot of the beautiful "marble mountain" 20 miles by pack route trail from a highway, on Woolly Creek, he has his own little home. To the folks of the country he is an old neighbor. He knows and sympathizes with their problems. Like them he desires the preservation of this mountain land. An old friend, Dr. W. E. Tebbe of Weed, who has lived in these mountains for 40 years, and has long known the candidate and his love for the mountains, recounted to the newspaper men and John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, Republican floor leader of the House, the campaign that the county has long been making.

"The last frontier of America," Dr. Tebbe called the mountain country. The struggle, he declared, was twofold, to preserve inviolate the summits of the range by keeping out automobile highways, and to prevent water power interests from circumventing state laws the county has had enacted and gaining access to the Klamath River that flows through and waters the valleys of the district. Both issues have Federal Government ramifications and, according to Dr. Tebbe, it is from this source that encroachments are feared. The forestry department of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Tebbe said, was constantly endeavoring to put through vehicular highways over the mountain summits.

"Highways ruin country," Dr. Tebbe declared. "This country is trail country, and should be preserved as such. It should be kept as it is for the man who wants to get away into complete solitude, who wants to leave gasoline and roadbeds behind, and with pack horse or on foot, get out into real virgin country, frontier land."

"We don't object to trails; the trails that the forestry people are putting in are excellent and desirable. But we don't want vehicular highways. This range should be kept inviolate, and you can't cross it with automobile roads. We don't want the Siskiyou to be made into a peanut picnic grounds."

Mr. Hoover, listening to his old friend tell of these hills, stories of famous pioneers and miners, and recounting tales of camping experiences, some of them in which he participated, expressed his hope that the region would be left untouched by the inroads of a gasoline civilization.

"The automobile will ruin this country," Mr. Hoover said. "It has already marred some of it."

He did not relate the matter himself, but friends told of his going, personally, to the Chief Forester in Washington and pleading with him to keep out a telephone line that his department proposed erecting in a particularly inaccessible and beautiful section of the range. He was able to prevent the installation of the wires and poles.

**Struggle to Keep Out Dams**  
The struggle with the water power interests, Dr. Tebbe explained, revolved around the endeavor of a company to erect a dam at Ishpishy, on the Klamath River. The California-Oregon Power Company already has a plant on the river at Copco. This property has been in operation for 15 years, and, according to Dr. Tebbe, has "sapped the agricultural development of the country."

"No county in California can exist agriculturally without irrigation," he declared. "This power dam, allowed at a time when we did not fully realize what it meant, has deprived us of the water necessary for irrigation. Because of this situation we have to make this region a playground for the men and women who are seeking nature's solitude. To prevent the power company from installing a plant at Ishpishy, the county had an amendment written into the State Constitution prohibiting the building of dams on the Klamath between the ocean and the mouth of the Shasta River."

Stopped by this state act, the company, according to Dr. Tebbe, has endeavored to have some govern-

ment-owned land on the river near the dam site and adjoining the Hoopa Indian Reservation made a part of the reservation. By this means, he declared, the company would be in a position to circumvent the State Constitution and obtain access to the river. Against this activity the county, he said, is making its fight, and Mr. Hoover heard the story with sympathy and understanding.

**Everybody's Happy**  
"C. G. Pup," Who Has Achieved Considerable Fame in New York, Is the Well-Posed Canine at the Right.

**'C. G. Pup' and Pal Join Parade Home**  
Belgian Schnauzer Came as Christmas Gift to the Rehn Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—At 6 o'clock in the evening, when the homeward-bound parade is in full swing in Fifth Avenue, two pals, a man and his dog, a Belgian Schnauzer, may be seen to emerge from a building at Fifty-Fourth Street. Every day, at the same corner and at the same time, they join the steady stream of people, for they, too, are homeward-bound.

The owner of this dog is Frank K. M. Rehn, and the dog is known as just "C. G."—accent on the "C." They are joint proprietors of the Frank K. M. Rehn Galleries at Fifty-Fourth Street.

"C. G." or "C. G. Pup," as he is sometimes called, is really a self-appointed partner in this firm, for he has taken upon himself certain duties at the galleries—duties which he rather enjoys.

Closing time, for instance, is a happy moment in "C. G. Pup's" day. There is no clock there to strike the hour, nor is there any need of one, for when 6 o'clock comes, this little gray dog invariably knows it, and he doesn't hesitate to bark about it. If his barks are not heeded, he resorts to another more effective trick. He gets his leash and brings it to Mr. Rehn. All of which means that the Rehn Galleries are closed for the day.

If, then, a late visitor appears on the scene, "C. G." barks his disapproval, for, after all, closing time is 6 o'clock, and "C. G." is just naturally punctual.

"C. G." came to the Rehn's at holiday time two years ago and, in want of a better name at the time, it was suggested that the dog be called "C. G." for Christmas gift, and this abbreviated title seemed just suited to the diminutive puppy, and "C. G." it has remained.

**BROOKLYN PIGEON FLIES TO PRINCE ALBERT**  
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. (AP)—A pigeon believed to be one of those recently released at Havana, Cuba, in the Cuba-to-Washington racing classic, has arrived in this city. The bird entered the loft of E. F. Webb. It bore the marking "A U 24 E. R. C. No. 60" and wore a band with the address, "738 Leveulmans, 221 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn."

**Council Backs Plan to Beautify Central London**  
Scheme Includes Removing Charing Cross Station to Other Side of Thames

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The London County Council, the metropolitan governing body, has approved the £13,000,000 scheme, described by Herbert Morrison, Labor member of the council, as a "dream come true" for beautifying central London and constructing a riverside drive opposite Adelphi Terrace. In which the London office of The Christian Science Monitor is situated.

The scheme, which is to take nine years to complete, includes the removing of Charing Cross station to the other side of the Thames where it will displace a brewery, replacing the unsightly Hungerford Bridge by a new double-storied causeway for road traffic, reconstructing Waterloo Bridge and building a new embankment for an avenue on the southern river bank where it faces Adelphi Terrace. It was drawn up by the Ministry of Transport, which is to be asked to find 75 per cent of the cost from the road fund.

An agreement has still to be reached with the Southern Railway for moving Charing Cross station, but the decision to support the scheme which was reached by the L. C. C. after a debate which the Prince of Wales attended, is held to remove the chief obstacle to the scheme's materialization. Approval was carried in the L. C. C. without division, after a delaying amendment had been rejected by 79 to 39 votes.

The Times, in this connection, says: "Little doubt is now felt that the Southern Railway will consent. The only matter on which there may have to be conferences between the council and the Ministry of Transport is the proposal of the former body that 75 per cent of the cost of extending the embankment from the county hall to the new railway station should be borne by national funds and 25 per cent by the Council."

"Normally, the cost of a purely London improvement would be shared equally between the Treasury and the Council, and the Treasury has not yet agreed to waive the rule on this occasion. But as the total cost of this extension is put at £500,000, it is unlikely that the whole scheme for improving this area in London will be allowed to be jeopardized for the sake of a comparatively small sum."

**ARCHBISHOP OF YORK IS A SUPPORTER OF REVISED PRAYER BOOK**  
By Wireless from the Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON—Dr. William Temple, Bishop of Manchester, has been appointed Archbishop of York, replacing Dr. Lang, who becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Temple supports the revised prayer book and is prepared to face a rupture with the

state over it. In the current Contemporary Review he argues that, though the state is omniscient, there are spheres in which it had better not attempt to exercise its authority; it must leave to the church the decision on matters relating to religion.

If the State forces the disestablishment issue, so be it, but he hopes rather that the State "will be content to observe with benevolent eye the Church's work of strengthening its own organs of self-government and self-discipline as well as its endeavors to move steadily toward the Christian religion and grant legal sanctions of such corporate freedom when it is a visible fact and an operative force."

**British Justice Upholds Trust to Benefit Animals**  
Judge Declares That Such a Legacy Tends to "Promote Public Morality"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Mr. Justice Romer of the Chancery division favorably decided that the £200,000 legacy in the form of an anti-viscivation trust holds good in British law, said that "Does a trust for the benefit of the lower animals tend to promote public morality?" He said that in his opinion it must be answered in the affirmative.

The case concerned the question raised by the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Martha Grove Grady, daughter of J. Beaumont of Huddersfield, who lived at Ilkley, Tunbridge Wells and Upper Norwood. She left a bequest to found the "Beaumont Animals Benevolent Society" and for the formation of a committee of antiviscivationists to purchase land for a sanctuary for wild birds and animals from the depredations of men.

It was contended for the heir at law, the next of kin, that the gift was not a good charitable bequest, for one reason because the society had not been established by authority that a gift, the object of which was to prevent cruelty to and suffering of animals was charitable.

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The Republicans expect to center a large part of their campaign activities in New York City and State, and say that if Governor Smith gets New York's electoral votes, it will be only after one of the hardest presidential campaigns ever waged here. Plans have not been announced, awaiting the budget allocations, but the workers are going ahead so as to be ready to offer something when they know how much money they will have to spend. Plans are expected to be made public after the notification ceremonies.

The campaign will make liberal use of the radio, providing an hour of entertainment daily, interspersed

with speeches by prominent men and women on campaign issues. "Talking movies" will also be used, films for which are to be announced from some of the California studios in a few weeks.

**No Stunt Pictures**  
The Republican nominee will be seen and heard in action, but has made it plain that he will stand for no cheap publicity or "stunt" pictures, and expects to make his appeal to the voters on constructive ability rather than "personality." All publicity is being carefully reviewed by trained publicists, who hope to keep their campaign dignified and in good taste.

Men trained in research work have been placed in charge of a bureau of statistical research, and will furnish the information from public records which the Republicans will use in their speakers' bureau on Governor Smith's legislative and gubernatorial record and his Tammany Hall affiliation.

**ARGENTINA ORDERS BRITISH FLYING BOATS**  
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—An important contract has been secured by the Supermarine Aviation Company for six "Southampton" flying boats for the Argentine navy, together with spare parts. Five will have wooden hulls, while the sixth will be all metal, similar to the four British aircraft now cruising the Far East.

The same company recently supplied one of the same type to the Japanese Government, which is expected to lead to further orders. These orders were secured in competition with German, French and Italian firms.

**Shipping Household Goods**  
IF YOU are moving to a distant place and desire to take your goods along, we will prepare them in a manner to insure safety in transportation.  
OR IF you are moving to New York, consider in our care, forward bill of lading, and we will take complete charge on arrival.

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**3 Custom Shirts \$10.00**  
Made to your measurements from Imported White Broadcloth  
We'll give samples and self-measure blank. Non-shrinkable. Fit, material and workmanship guaranteed.  
**HOWE, Shirt Maker**  
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**Introducing Loeser's New Convenient Purchase Plan**

For years Brooklyn has purchased much of its Home Furnishings at Loeser's—bought it and paid cash, because Loeser's guarantee of quality presented value insurance that was invaluable.

During this period the public has been introduced to many installment purchase plans, offering, many times, "easy payments" as the chief inducement for buying. Loeser's, with characteristic caution, has tirelessly investigated the possibilities of the convenient payment plan. Experts have analyzed the habits of the buying public and now prescribe a deferred payment plan which they consider ideal.

Taking not one whit from the high standards of quality maintained by this store throughout its 67 years of public service—but adding to this proven integrity a dignified partial payment plan, Loeser's now offers to its patrons the maximum of buying convenience and protection.

Under this new arrangement you may—with the payment of a small carrying charge—spread the cost of your home furnishings over a period of months and thus make possible payment out of income with little or no inconvenience.

The Convenient Purchase Plan is applicable to the following merchandise:

Furniture  
Floor Coverings  
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Refrigerators  
Stoves  
Vacuum Cleaners  
Washing Machines  
Kitchen Cabinets  
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Radios  
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Sewing Machines  
Electrical Refrigerators

For information ask at our Convenient Purchase Division in Credit Department, Fourth Floor.

**Loeser's BROOKLYN**  
FULTON & BOND • TRIANGLE BLDG.

**LESSON MARKERS \$1.00**  
for both  
The Bible and the Reference Book  
60 Markers in all  
**ERNEST MENARD KENNA**  
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Trafalgar 2000

**Employ This Man**  
He will free your premises of all nuisances.  
**GUARANTEE**  
Fumigating Co.  
500 5th Ave., New York  
LON 9-1100

**It's cool today in San Francisco**  
Play in San Francisco. It's cool—average only 65° at midday. Low railroad fares now in effect; return limit October 31. Or come by steamer via Panama Canal. We want to make this region a playground for the men and women who are seeking nature's solitude. To prevent the power company from installing a plant at Ishpishy, the county had an amendment written into the State Constitution prohibiting the building of dams on the Klamath between the ocean and the mouth of the Shasta River.

Stopped by this state act, the company, according to Dr. Tebbe, has endeavored to have some govern-

ment-owned land on the river near the dam site and adjoining the Hoopa Indian Reservation made a part of the reservation. By this means, he declared, the company would be in a position to circumvent the State Constitution and obtain access to the river. Against this activity the county, he said, is making its fight, and Mr. Hoover heard the story with sympathy and understanding.

**Everybody's Happy**  
"C. G. Pup," Who Has Achieved Considerable Fame in New York, Is the Well-Posed Canine at the Right.

**'C. G. Pup' and Pal Join Parade Home**  
Belgian Schnauzer Came as Christmas Gift to the Rehn Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—At 6 o'clock in the evening, when the homeward-bound parade is in full swing in Fifth Avenue, two pals, a man and his dog, a Belgian Schnauzer, may be seen to emerge from a building at Fifty-Fourth Street. Every day, at the same corner and at the same time, they join the steady stream of people, for they, too, are homeward-bound.

The owner of this dog is Frank K. M. Rehn, and the dog is known as just "C. G."—accent on the "C." They are joint proprietors of the Frank K. M. Rehn Galleries at Fifty-Fourth Street.

"C. G." or "C. G. Pup," as he is sometimes called, is really a self-appointed partner in this firm, for he has taken upon himself certain duties at the galleries—duties which he rather enjoys.

Closing time, for instance, is a happy moment in "C. G. Pup's" day. There is no clock there to strike the hour, nor is there any need of one, for when 6 o'clock comes, this little gray dog invariably knows it, and he doesn't hesitate to bark about it. If his barks are not heeded, he resorts to another more effective trick. He gets his leash and brings it to Mr. Rehn. All of which means that the Rehn Galleries are closed for the day.

If, then, a late visitor appears on the scene, "C. G." barks his disapproval, for, after all, closing time is 6 o'clock, and "C. G." is just naturally punctual.

"C. G." came to the Rehn's at holiday time two years ago and, in want of a better name at the time, it was suggested that the dog be called "C. G." for Christmas gift, and this abbreviated title seemed just suited to the diminutive puppy, and "C. G." it has remained.

**BROOKLYN PIGEON FLIES TO PRINCE ALBERT**  
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. (AP)—A pigeon believed to be one of those recently released at Havana, Cuba, in the Cuba-to-Washington racing classic, has arrived in this city. The bird entered the loft of E. F. Webb. It bore the marking "A U 24 E. R. C. No. 60" and wore a band with the address, "738 Leveulmans, 221 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn."

**Council Backs Plan to Beautify Central London**  
Scheme Includes Removing Charing Cross Station to Other Side of Thames

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The London County Council, the metropolitan governing body, has approved the £13,000,000 scheme, described by Herbert Morrison, Labor member of the council, as a "dream come true" for beautifying central London and constructing a riverside drive opposite Adelphi Terrace. In which the London office of The Christian Science Monitor is situated.

The scheme, which is to take nine years to complete, includes the removing of Charing Cross station to the other side of the Thames where it will displace a brewery, replacing the unsightly Hungerford Bridge by a new double-storied causeway for road traffic, reconstructing Waterloo Bridge and building a new embankment for an avenue on the southern river bank where it faces Adelphi Terrace. It was drawn up by the Ministry of Transport, which is to be asked to find 75 per cent of the cost from the road fund.

An agreement has still to be reached with the Southern Railway for moving Charing Cross station, but the decision to support the scheme which was reached by the L. C. C. after a debate which the Prince of Wales attended, is held to remove the chief obstacle to the scheme's materialization. Approval was carried in the L. C. C. without division, after a delaying amendment had been rejected by 79 to 39 votes.

The Times, in this connection, says: "Little doubt is now felt that the Southern Railway will consent. The only matter on which there may have to be conferences between the council and the Ministry of Transport is the proposal of the former body that 75 per cent of the cost of extending the embankment from the county hall to the new railway station should be borne by national funds and 25 per cent by the Council."

"Normally, the cost of a purely London improvement would be shared equally between the Treasury and the Council, and the Treasury has not yet agreed to waive the rule on this occasion. But as the total cost of this extension is put at £500,000, it is unlikely that the whole scheme for improving this area in London will be allowed to be jeopardized for the sake of a comparatively small sum."

**ARCHBISHOP OF YORK IS A SUPPORTER OF REVISED PRAYER BOOK**  
By Wireless from the Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON—Dr. William Temple, Bishop of Manchester, has been appointed Archbishop of York, replacing Dr. Lang, who becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Temple supports the revised prayer book and is prepared to face a rupture with the

state over it. In the current Contemporary Review he argues that, though the state is omniscient, there are spheres in which it had better not attempt to exercise its authority; it must leave to the church the decision on matters relating to religion.

If the State forces the disestablishment issue, so be it, but he hopes rather that the State "will be content to observe with benevolent eye the Church's work of strengthening its own organs of self-government and self-discipline as well as its endeavors to move steadily toward the Christian religion and grant legal sanctions of such corporate freedom when it is a visible fact and an operative force."

**British Justice Upholds Trust to Benefit Animals**  
Judge Declares That Such a Legacy Tends to "Promote Public Morality"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Mr. Justice Romer of the Chancery division favorably decided that the £200,000 legacy in the form of an anti-viscivation trust holds good in British law, said that "Does a trust for the benefit of the lower animals tend to promote public morality?" He said that in his opinion it must be answered in the affirmative.

The case concerned the question raised by the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Martha Grove Grady, daughter of J. Beaumont of Huddersfield, who lived at Ilkley, Tunbridge Wells and Upper Norwood. She left a bequest to found the "Beaumont Animals Benevolent Society" and for the formation of a committee of antiviscivationists to purchase land for a sanctuary for wild birds and animals from the depredations of men.

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## CALLES ASSERTS NEED FOR 'IRON HAND' IS FADING

Mexican President Tells of  
Learning Calm From  
Animals on His Farm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—President Calles spends as much time as possible out of doors at his farm 20 miles from Mexico City. Questioned in an interview here, the President said he goes to his farm as frequently as his duties permit, always arranging to arrive there early enough to see the sun rise.

He considers that every man needs "contact with nature to refresh his being." He freely expressed his love for the great outdoors and for plants and animals. He declared, "A man needs to mix with his fellow beings, but also with the animals."

**Animals Teach Simplicity**  
Animals, he explained, take everything in a simple way and have "few perplexities." "Balance" is what humanity needs, in the opinion of this man around whom have swirled the currents of strife and revolution.

A lesson in relaxation is learned by man through contact with nature—"with the grass and the trees," President Calles said. "Unless there is this contact with nature he believes his emotions are likely to get the upper hand over men."

Talking about government in Mexico the President said that sometimes it is necessary to rule a nation with an iron hand, to establish a dictatorship, and that such has been the case in Mexico in the past. This was his reply to the question whether he considered that rule by might was necessary in Mexico.

**Peaceful Means Possible**  
He added, however, that today more peaceful means can be applied in Mexico, and that this is made possible by the country's constitutional provisions. He further said that he didn't believe in force when reason can be applied.

The subject was turned to the assassination of the President's intimate friend, and political ally, Gen. Alvaro Obregón. Jose de Leon Toral, the assassin, was probably influenced by "certain members of the Catholic faith, by certain individuals," Calles said.

The President added that he believed Toral's emotional nature played upon his imagination and that some of his associates influenced him. He did not desire to state that Toral was the tool of the Roman Catholic Church. Toral was the victim of his own imagination, the President feels, "which caused him to live in a world of fancy."

### Slayer of Obregon Says

He Was Influenced by Nun  
MEXICO CITY (AP)—A nun, Concepcion Acebedo de la Lata, has been named by Jose de Leon Toral, youthful art student, as having "indirectly influenced" him in the assassination of President-elect Alvaro Obregon.

Toral named the nun when questioned by the judge in the preliminary Court of First Instance in San Angel, where he was formally charged with the murder.

"Who influenced you to commit the deed?" Judge Mendoza asked.  
"Directly, nobody."  
"Who, indirectly?"  
"Mother Conchita."

"Who is Mother Conchita?"  
"The Mother Superior Concepcion Acebedo, who figures in the investigation."  
"How did she intervene?"  
"In conversation. She told me the religious persecution was being prolonged and the remedy could be obtained only with the death of Obregon, President Calles and Perez." (Perez is patriarch of the so-called Mexican Schismatic Catholic Church, which does not recognize the Pope of Rome.)

The nun, who is being held in police headquarters in Mexico City, denied to newspaper men that she had fostered in Toral a belief that he could solve the religious problems by his crime.

## Broadway May Put Films on the Road

Big Producers Plan to Make  
Talking Pictures of Legitimate Stage Hits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Broadway's legitimate plays may soon go "on the road" in the form of talking motion pictures.

Three of New York's leading producers, it has just been learned here, are negotiating for control of a "talking movie" process which is intended to film the original cast of the season's successes and to take the place of the road companies which ordinarily visit the smaller cities.

A. H. Woods, the Shuberts and William A. Brady were said to be

acting together for the purchase of the majority stock of the Vocafilm Corporation of America. It was understood that Arthur Hammerstein may also include his productions in the speaking motion picture scheme.

The Vocafilm Corporation controls a recently improved process by which the voice is recorded on a disc while the motion picture is reproduced in the usual way.

The first plays to be reproduced by the new process, it was understood, will probably be some of Mr. Woods' productions, in which Fay Bainter, Glenn Hunter and Florence Reed will appear. The Actors' Equity Association, however, has declined to give its approval to the production of "talking movies" by its members.

This action, it was reported, was taken only because Equity had not been definitely consulted regarding the talking motion picture contracts. An accord over the details is anticipated at an early date, it was said.

## Rural Leadership Wins Connecticut College's Awards

Three Men Get Certificates for  
Outstanding Service to  
Farming Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
STORRS, Conn.—In its annual award of certificates of "honorary recognition"—conferred for outstanding rural leadership and effort to make farming more prosperous and satisfying—Connecticut Agricultural College has recognized the achievements of three more of the State's agriculturists.

Charles F. Treat of Orange, Henry T. Child of Woodstock and J. Arthur Sherwood of Easton received the awards.

The certificates are designed to present an idea of the dignity, importance and permanence of Connecticut farming, rather than to single out the "best" farmer, or to confer individual distinction. This plan, it was said, was initiated in the University of Wisconsin 18 years ago. It was adopted here in 1924.

In the awarding of certificates it was announced that Mr. Sherwood engaged in business for 13 years after finishing school and then returned to his farm, where he built up a model dairy. Mr. Child, whose farm home was built in 1892, contributed to the civic and material progress of his community through his progressive agriculture, said the announcement. Mr. Treat was named as a "splendid example of the modern type of farmer, educated, alert and public spirited."

## Professor Reviews Progress in South

Dr. Edwin Mims Lauds Recent  
Promotion of Culture, Education and Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—That there is an advantage in lagging behind the rest of the country if the South will be wise enough to observe and avoid the mistakes of other sections was the declaration of Dr. Edwin Mims, professor of English in Vanderbilt University, speaking here on "The Changing South."

"I had rather live in the South during the next 20 years than anywhere else in the world," Dr. Mims said, "because of the opportunity it holds and the signs of progress I see there."

He mentioned many evidences of the increasing progress of the South in culture, education, science and industry. He lauded the University of Virginia for the work it did in furthering the interests of higher education in America in the days of Thomas Jefferson, and commented on its beautiful architecture. The University of North Carolina during the past year, he said, made as large a contribution to literature and intellectual pursuits in proportion to its size and the number of its faculty as any institution in the country. He also praised the work of Duke University, Ward-Belmont, Peabody College for Teachers, Fisk University, Meharry School and Vanderbilt University for their part in the educational development of the South. He paid special tribute to the work of the mountain school of Miss Martha Berry in Berea, Ky.

**MEXICAN PUPILS SHOW THRIFT**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Pupils attending the public schools of the Federal District are thrifty, according to the report of Señor Mario Meza, director of the School Savings Bank conducted by the Department of Education. The small coins deposited by these children now amount to \$11,449.92 pesos (about \$155,724.96), says the report. This money is invested for the children in mortgages and securities.

## How Birds Soar—and Its Use to Man-Carrying Plane or Glider



The Cheek of India, With a Wing Span of 5½ Feet, Studied Closely by Mr. LePage and Other Aviation Authorities on Account of Its Soaring Habits.

## Floating on Top of Rising Air Currents and Sliding Down or Gliding Up Behind the Wind Technically Explained

By W. LAURENCE LOPAGE  
THERE are three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not: The way of an eagle in the air. . . . (Proverbs 30: 18, 19). These words of Biblical origin might well have been uttered by the "old seaman" who, quoted recently in these columns, described the flight of the seabird as "one of the most wonderful things in the world." In this sentiment we can heartily concur, although we find it difficult to agree that "there is a secret to their (the seabirds) flight that man has not solved," nor can we contribute to the belief that "when we understand the secret of it we shall be able to fly without engines or propellers."

True it is that the soaring or non-flapping flight of birds is a remarkable phenomenon. Veterans of the seas, all phenoms, tell the same story of the sea gulls and albatrosses which for days upon days follow in the wake of a ship or skim the waves thousands of miles from land yet never for an instant flapping their wings to sustain themselves. But let the reader be quite confident that there is nothing uncanny in this performance nor does it go "contrary to all laws of physics." The phenomenon is explainable and its explanation has already had its effect upon the design of man-carrying aircraft.

In addition to the nonflapping flight of sea birds, many tropical birds exhibit a remarkable display of soaring. The common Pariah Kite or Cheela of India is seldom seen in flapping flight, but is constantly in the air over the open plains and hills of Egypt and India, circling around for hours, yet seldom ever flapping its wings. The white scavenger vulture, the black vulture and others exhibit similar characteristics, and their flight has attracted the attention of natural scientists and meteorologists for years.

**Light Loads for Wings**  
In searching for an explanation of the soaring of birds there are certain characteristics of all birds that induce in this form of flight which immediately attract attention. Outstanding is the fact that all soaring birds, whether sea birds or birds of tropical species, have very lightly loaded wings. That is to say, their wings are large compared with the weight of the bird and thus in flight the load per square foot of wing surface, a criterion in estimating the flying characteristics of either birds or airplanes, is small, ranging from .55 to 1.23 pounds per square foot. This, coupled with a high degree of what may be termed aerodynamic efficiency, enables such birds to glide, i. e., plane to earth, in still air, at a very low rate of descent.

This being the case, and since flying is a phenomenon which is always relative to the air and not the earth, it will only be necessary to establish the existence of a sufficient vertical trend in the wind to explain nonflapping flight. No doubt many of us have noticed sea gulls aimlessly flying without flapping over the edge of a cliff when there has been a sea breeze blowing. The presence of the cliff forces the wind up and the gull has sufficient instinct to remain in the region of rising air currents and glide down the wind, as it were, with the result that no light is lost while it may, in fact, be gained, even though no effort is exerted on the part of the bird.

This is soaring flight in its simplest form, but many observers have been led to search for a more subtle explanation, for in many cases of soaring it has seemed difficult to prove the presence of rising currents.

For example, in the tropical plains of India, Cheels are seen daily circling in the air in wide circles to great heights without flapping or exertion of any kind. Under such conditions the flat contour of the land is such as to dispel immediately any thought of a rising trend in the wind. The fact, however, that the soaring of Cheels starts soon after sunrise and continues until sundown would indicate a close connection between this phenomenon and the heat of the sun.

**Altitudinal Decrease in Temperature**  
It is a well established physical fact that the normal temperature of air decreases with height and that for equilibrium in the atmosphere there is a constant rate of decrease in temperature with altitude, known as the "adiabatic" rate. Under tropical conditions, however, measurements have shown that owing to the great heat of the sun there is sometimes as much as twenty degrees difference in temperature between air at the surface of the ground and air only three feet up. The adiabatic decrease in temperature is one degree for each 300 feet, so that the abnormality of tropical conditions can well be appreciated.

This marked temperature gradient causes the air to rise rapidly from the surface and it has been found that the rising currents thus created extend to heights of 5000 to 10,000 feet. An efficient soaring bird like the Cheela and the scavenger vulture would require a vertical air current of no more than 1.5 to 2 feet per second to enable it to maintain altitude without wing flapping and such vertical velocities are not at all infrequent in the tropics.

This type of nonflapping flight has been termed "sun-soaring" because of the necessary influence of the sun upon the air to create soaring conditions. The soaring flight of certain tropical dragon flies, observed by the eminent Dr. Hanks at Agra, India, is another example of "sun-soaring" in which the conditions are so delicate that the merest wind gust upsets soaring.

Those who hold to the belief that in the soaring flight of the larger birds lies a secret which, when disclosed, will have revolutionary effects upon the design of our aircraft would do well to recall that unlike an airplane, the bird has sensitivity in its wings and thereby can veritably feel the air and its vagaries and take advantage thereof. Furthermore, the total weight of the

heaviest bird is considerably less than the weight of the lightest airplane with its pilot, and disturbances in the air which are of sufficient magnitude to influence materially the flight of one will have little effect on the other.

Bearing in mind these facts, it is not impossible to find a sound explanation of the nonflapping flight of such birds as the albatross and sea gull. "Sun-soaring," obviously has no part in any explanation of the flight of these birds, for there is nothing upon which to base the establishment of a vertical trend in the wind. Obviously, then, the bird indulging in nonflapping flight under such circumstances must be extracting energy from the very structure of the wind itself. It may be taken as a fact that it is just as impossible to derive energy continuously from a wind that is constant in speed as it is from a perfect calm. However, most winds are very far from constant, and a wind of, for example, 20 miles per hour, will usually be continually changing in velocity, the extreme limit of the fluctuations being sometimes as much as 15 miles per hour apart. There is, in fact, no such thing as a constant wind.

**Constant Speed**  
A bird, having weight, must of necessity have inertia and its inertia is considerably greater than that of air. Thus, when the bird is moving through space its momentum will hold its speed either constant or perhaps gradually accelerating or decelerating but certainly not changing rapidly.

Here, therefore, we have the necessary conditions for the bird to extract energy from the wind. (Wind is air in motion and anything which is in motion possesses energy.) Suppose the sea gull is to be gliding with the wind and at the same speed as the wind. No energy will be exchanged between the bird and the surrounding air. But as soon as the speed of the wind changes (gustiness sets in) the wind will do work upon the bird, the energy being expended and do we need any persuasion to grant that the sea gull is able to harness this energy and put it to useful work in providing the necessary propulsion and lift to sustain flight? If we do, then a few minutes of calculation will convince us. The writer estimates that for the average sea gull a gust amplitude of only six miles per hour, which is present in almost any wind of 10-13 miles per hour velocity, is sufficient to permit soaring and gaining of altitude without expenditure of energy on the part of the bird.

It should be borne in mind that wherever there is a change in velocity at coincidental points energy will be expended. Let us, therefore, analyze carefully the situation of the flight of the seabird which for days follows the ocean liner without ever flapping its wings except for purposes of maintaining stability.

Suppose the ship to be traveling at 14 knots or that the relative speed of ship and wind is 14 knots and that the breeze is blowing from one quarter. The point of greatest shelter will, of course, be in the opposite quarter at the stern of the ship. Fourteen knots is a speed of 24 feet per second. At the water's edge in the sheltered spot there will be virtually no wind relative to the ship; the bird travels with the ship, so that all wind speeds are relative to the ship.

For the sake of example, assume the deck of the ship to be 24 feet above the water line. Then there will be an increase of relative wind speed in the sheltered region from the water line to the deck of 24 feet per second. In other words, a nominal velocity gradient of one foot per second for each foot above the water line, which is easily sufficient to provide enough energy to sustain and propel an efficient bird like a sea gull or albatross.

In considering the possible influence which our knowledge of the mechanism of soaring flight in birds might have upon the design of man-carrying aircraft it must be remembered that the air disturbances brought into play and harnessed by the bird are small compared with the size, weight and wing loading of an airplane. Our aircraft will always need engines of one kind or another to enable controlled flight to all corners of the earth, but in answer to pessimists one can only point to the frequent flights of many hours' duration made by the German glider pilots flying motorless airplanes over the hills of the Rhine district, Germany, where rising currents caused by the rolling terrain are plentiful.

## Wage Agreement at Geneva to Aid 800,000 Japanese

Women Spinners to Be First  
Helped by World Scale,  
Says Tokyo Delegate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The 800,000 women spinners in silk and cotton mills in Japan will be the first Japanese workers to benefit through the adoption of the minimum wage convention, which was passed at the eleventh session of the International Labor Conference, just concluded in Geneva, according to Zyunshiro Asari, head of the International Labor Office, Tokyo, who represented Japan at the conference. Mr. Asari has just arrived here on board the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line, on his way to Japan.

"There is little doubt that the Japanese Government will put the minimum wage convention into effect in Japan as quickly as possible," Mr. Asari said. "What minimum wages will be established in the various industries and among the various divisions of workers can only be determined after much preliminary work by government and industrial officials, but the probabilities are that for women spinners the rate will be about one yen, or half a dollar, a day. For Japanese men workers in mills and other industries the minimum rate will probably be about two yen a day."

Mr. Asari said that establishment of an equitable minimum wage for the agricultural workers in Japan, who make up about two-thirds of the total population, would constitute the chief problem of the wage-fixing program there.

The establishment of a minimum wage in Japan will be the third important step taken in raising the general conditions of Japanese workers, Mr. Asari said. The first move was the organization of trade unions 18 years ago; the second was the granting of universal suffrage in 1925, a year ago, with the result that there are now seven Labor members in the Japanese Parliament.

**HUNGARIANS TO LEARN  
HOW TO "SHOOT" FILMS**  
BUDAPEST (AP)—Teaching the young how to "shoot" and to take parts in moving picture dramas will hereafter be part of the task of all public schools in Hungary. The new plan includes free admission of school classes to all moving picture theaters in the country. The Hungarian children are to be taught not only how films are made but the entire technique of writing scenarios ranging from comedies to historical plays. This will all be based upon the most approved Hollywood practice. They also will be instructed in dramatic art as a preparation for speaking parts in the new movie-tone films. Owners of motion picture theaters are required to place their showhouses at the disposal of schools without compensation.

**MOTORCAR FINANCING  
BECOMES WORLD-WIDE**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Local offices to handle the sales of American automobiles on the installment plan have been established within the last few weeks at Alexandria, Egypt; Madrid,

Spain; Osaka, Japan, and in Australia, according to Donald M. Spaidal, vice-president of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, the organization handling installment plan purchases of all General Motors automobiles. Mr. Spaidal has just returned here from Europe on board the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line, after a survey of offices of his company in France and England.

More than 25 per cent of all American automobiles sold in Europe are paid for on the installment plan, he said. Installment buying of automobiles outside of the United States was practically unknown, he added, until he established the first foreign office of his company at London in 1920. Now installment sales are made by practically every American automobile manufacturer all over the world.

**Commerce Museum  
Helps Americans  
in Foreign Trade**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The work of the Commercial Museum here as a liaison agency between home and foreign industries is reviewed in a report for the year ending in June just issued by Dudley Bartlett, chief of the museum's bureau of foreign trade.

More than 6,500,000 words in foreign language were translated by the museum's staff, the report declares. The volume of business done by the institution and the dependence placed on it by both home and foreign interests is shown in the fact that approximately 65,000 pieces of mail were handled during the year—22,224 in outgoing correspondence and 42,708 letters received from all over the world.

The mail matter handled does not include the issues of eight magazines published by the museum which also go all over the world. During the year the foreign trade bureau made 31,764 recommendations concerning American manufacturers and manufactured articles to foreign buyers. It received 8023 inquiries from American manufacturers regarding foreign trade matters and sent to them, in return, 11,400 reports.

Fourteen thousand inquiries for American goods were received from foreign buyers and these were passed on to manufacturers. Eighteen thousand trade reports were received. More than 9700 telephone inquiries regarding foreign trade were answered.

The foreign trade bureau has a file of credit reports on more than 25,000 business concerns throughout the world. These reports are kept up to date by frequent correspondence.

In addition, the library is rated as the finest commercial reference institution in the United States. It is older than the library of the Department of Commerce and is frequently called upon by the United States Government itself for information.

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## COTTAGE FINDS FAVOR IN PARIS OVER TENEMENT

Urgency of Housing Question Emphasized at Town Planning Conference

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—The International Housing and Town Planning Conference, meeting at the Sorbonne, recommended that governments should take up seriously the problem of the shortage of houses which exists in many countries, and should not leave this important matter to the hazards of individual initiative. Every community should have its scheme, and the state should endeavor to coordinate the various enterprises.

Almost at the same time M. Loucheur, the newly appointed Minister of Labor, to whose energy was due the remarkable progress achieved in the early days of the reconstruction of the devastated North, was pushing through Parliament his scheme for building workers' dwellings at low rentals. He was putting into practice the precepts of the town planning conference. It is not too soon.

**Few New Houses Built**  
It is calculated that of recent years Paris has constructed only 22 new houses per 100,000 inhabitants a year—that is to say, roughly about 650 a year. This is nothing like enough. For every 100,000 inhabitants, Germany constructs each year 200 houses, England 290 and Holland over 600.

To appreciate the urgency of this question, it is necessary to remark that there exist in Paris many streets which are condemned as insalubrious. They are inhabited by 186,000 persons—that is to say, the population of a good-sized town. To replace these insalubrious houses 60,000 apartments would be required. The municipal authorities are demanding that, as old houses are pulled down, others should be erected not on the same site but in the environs of Paris where there is light and air. In addition, there are houses which are excellent in themselves but which are overcrowded. It is estimated that in these overcrowded quarters there are 220,000 apartments which are too small.

**Deficit of 280,000 Lodgments**  
Therefore, according to available figures, there is a deficit of 280,000 lodgments. This means that the Parisian agglomeration of a million people are without really suitable habitation. If one looks at the big provincial towns one finds the same inadequacy of accommodation. It is truly high time, then, the problem was tackled with earnestness. M. Loucheur is to be congratulated on the boldness with which he has demanded credits of over 11,000,000,000 francs for the immediate construction of properly planned houses as far as possible outside the already overcrowded centers.

The Chamber did not hesitate to endorse his scheme, though many deputies considered it to be incomplete. There are points which are left in doubt both as regards the machinery for raising the necessary funds and the character of the dwellings which are to be put up. Without charge on the public funds, it would be impossible to meet the needs of France, and in reality the encouragement offered by the state should not place a heavy burden on the taxpayer. The money would be well invested.

**Favors Spreading Outward**  
M. Loucheur favors the erection—as does the town planning conference—of small detached houses with gardens, preferably in a garden city. He would have the cottage instead of the tenement. In this respect the experience gained in the reconstruction of the North is extremely valuable. One observes that the deputies in general prefer the small house to the block dwelling. It may, however, not always be feasible to take the workers from the congested towns, and certainly the collective kind of house will have to be accepted to some extent.

The ideal solution for Paris would be to spread outward instead of upward.

Speaking to a representative of

The Christian Science Monitor, M. R. Atkins, who had come from Calcutta to attend the housing and town planning conference, said the chief point of the meeting was the insistence that governments take a more active part in solving these problems. Particularly was it felt essential that governments should hold themselves responsible for the proper housing of the poorer classes. In the exhibition grounds at the Porte de Versailles there were shown by the aid of plans, models and photographs, sent in from most of the countries of the world, the progress being made today in housing and town planning.

## Pilsudski Attacks Unwieldy Methods of Polish Politics

Control of Former Premier's Actions by Diet Given as Cause of Resignation

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WARSAW—Marshal Pilsudski has caused much comment by giving in a newspaper interview the reasons which prompted him to resign the premiership. The Marshal made the condition that his exact words be reprinted without addition or subtraction, hence the interview is characterized by the picturesqueness and force of language peculiar to Marshal Pilsudski, who does not fear to use strong expressions.

His first motive is the fact that his temperament will not allow him to endure the office of chief of the Government in the way it is at present established in Poland. He referred to the President of the Republic as being placed in an impossible position, for, though the representative of the Polish Republic everywhere and continually, he has no right to use his own initiative. "If, during a nearly two years' office," continues Marshal Pilsudski, "I have been able to do comparatively much, it is because I cast a great part of my omnipotence on my assistant, Professor Bartel, and in this way gave myself time to think and to find out methods of carrying through at least a small part of what I intended when I stood at the head of the Cabinet."

**"Mountains of Papers"**  
The Marshal then speaks ironically of the burdens cast upon the Premier, the mountains of papers he is supposed to sign which, he says, he never touches or he would have had no time for any productive work. Instead of reading through these unnecessary lucubrations, he preferred to ask the ministers themselves. He has no time to read, he says, he has no time to listen to the endless speeches made to empty benches or to members who are chattering among themselves; that the only people compelled to make at least a show of decency are the Cabinet ministers, who have to listen to insulting remarks and epithets cast at them by the Opposition.

**Decides to Resign**  
In conclusion, the Marshal says: "I myself as dictator summoned the Diet. 'The whole time as chief of the Cabinet I acted more constitutionally than the Diet. Nobody, however, has succeeded in me a want of democratic ideas, but I hope very much that the members of the Parliament do not identify their methods of work with democracy, for they do not bring much honor to that idea by their efforts.'"

When, therefore, the third Diet began its work and the Marshal said that it was proceeding on methods opposed to his ideas, he decided that he had to choose between resigning all co-operation with the Diet or resigning the position of chief of the Cabinet. He chose the latter. "But I have told the President," says the Marshal, "that at every hard crisis I stand at the disposal of the President as chief of the Cabinet, taking decision boldly on my shoulders and equally boldly drawing the consequences of my decision."

## Like Mosquitoes Over Sydney Harbor



LAST MOMENTS OF HISTORIC FLIGHT  
The Giant Monoplane Southern Cross Is Here Seen Circling the Harbor After Completing Its Epoch-Making Voyage From Oakland, Calif. Above the Machine Are Seen Four Moth Biplanes Escorting the Australian-American Fleet.

## Triumph of Radio Work Seen in Flight of the Southern Cross

"With Three Propellers Going Round There Were Big Difficulties," Kingsford-Smith Admitted, But Warner Sent and Received His Messages

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRISBANE, Queensland.—"One of the greatest scientific values of this trip has been the radio messages," was the comment of Captain Kingsford-Smith as the Southern Cross landed here after its famous flight from Oakland, Calif. With the three propellers going round, and no silencers, there were big difficulties to overcome, but our expert friend (Warner) triumphed over them all, and we were in constant touch with the mainland.

"The flight was not an individual thing," he went on. "It was a magnificent co-operation between four men who understood each other and worked together for the common good. I am especially a leader in this expedition with me. This flight is the start of bigger things. We are particularly delighted and honored to have our two Yankee friends (Lyon and Warner) come through with us."

**Reception at Brisbane**  
A wonderful reception was given to the aviators on their arrival at the Eagle Farm aerodrome, five miles out of Brisbane, which has a landing area of 88 acres, in flat country, and a maximum runway of 800 yards. The plane was expected at 8:30 in the morning, but hundreds of people were waiting there hours before sunrise, on the coldest morning yet experienced this winter.

By 8 o'clock the sun had risen in all its glory, there was not a cloud in the sky, a gentle breeze and an invigorating nip in the air—a typical Queensland winter morning. More than 15,000 people were now at the landing ground, and the stream of motor cars stretched for miles. The Queensland Government radio service, 40G, established a temporary station at the hangar, and the crowd was kept in touch with the airman's movements. It was not until a few minutes past 10 that a radio message came through that the Southern Cross was flying over Burleigh Heads. In another moment it appeared in the distance, a speck in the sky; nearer and nearer it came, loomed larger and larger, accompanied by six Moth planes, which looked like gulls flying with an eagle.

Soon the mighty buzz of its engines could be heard over all the others, and its blue body, with the white lettering "Southern Cross" on the side, and the outline of the stars, the symbol of the Southern Hemisphere, could be plainly discerned, its silver wings glistening in the brilliant winter sunlight. The crowd cheered vociferously; and simultaneously 5000 motor vehicles of all descriptions shrieked a weird welcome. The cheering and the tooting rose in a deafening crescendo as the giant monoplane circled twice around the aerodrome, flying low. Preparatory to landing, it almost touched the trees at the northern end of the field. Then turning to the south, it swooped gracefully to the ground, and taxied to the inclosure—the hangar was not big enough to hold it—while the six escorting planes circled in salute.

**Rush to Greet Airman**  
Frail barriers were swept away in a mad rush to greet the aviators. The three propellers were still revolving as the police, mounted and on foot, with great skill stemmed the rushing stream of humanity. Kingsford-Smith, smiling, waved to the crowd, and when he stepped out of the cockpit he was greeted by the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin, and prominent citizens. Then Uim jumped out and shared the congratulations. Kingsford-Smith and Uim were dressed in flying attire. The two Americans, in simple suits of blue serge, modestly endeavored to efface

## Official Tokyo Resembles Washington as Modern Government Offices Rise

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TOKYO—Within the next few years Government Hill will come to be one of the dominating features of the city of Tokyo, for the Japanese Government is acquiring land and laying plans for the concentration of all its ministries on the hill immediately to the south of the main palace.

The new Diet building, begun before the earthquake, crowns the hill and will be visible from almost any spot in the city. It is of steel and concrete construction, and architecturally is of the West rather than of Japan, being of white stone with a square tower.

The Ministries of Justice, the Navy, Foreign Affairs and War are already located on this hill or along the broad avenue at its base. The Foreign Office and most of the War Office were destroyed in 1923 and are now housed in temporary structures. The plans call for the replacement of these with modern buildings

themselves; but "Where are the Yanks? Let us see the Yanks!" was the cry. Lyon and Warner, who had been hiding behind the plane, were brought to the front, lustily cheered, and with Kingsford-Smith and Uim, fitted shoulder high and carried in a waiting motorcar. Then a tumultuous procession took place through the city to City Hall.

"This feat," said the Governor, "is far more than a personal triumph; it marks the commencement of a new era of aerial navigation. It will remain throughout all future periods as a great event in history."

**Refusal to Share Gifts**  
In reply to the invitation of Kingsford-Smith and Uim to share equally the gifts and grants made to the fleet, the following statement was issued in conjunction with Captain Lyon and Mr. Warner:

"Our Australian comrades have been so good as to ask us to share in the governmental grants and other gifts made to them, but this we have refused to do for two reasons: Firstly, they are the ones who are responsible for the organization and all preliminary work connected with the flight, and also they have paid us very handsomely for any service we have rendered. Secondly, had we received no remuneration at all, we would have been only too glad to be connected with the venture, but nevertheless a very large fund has been opened for us in America, and we have already received many alluring offers in our own country."

## Political Trial in Bessarabia Raises Popular Protest

Jewish Journalist Feted by Citizens After Acquittal by Military Court

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUCHAREST—In Kishineff, a principal city of Bessarabia, which although inhabited largely by Rumanians was a part of Russia until 1918, a prominent newspaperman has been charged before the military court with sending articles to a Bucharest paper designed to create an unfriendly attitude toward the Government.

The paper for which the journalist, a Jew named Terziman, writes is the most widely circulated daily in the country. It is bitterly opposed to the present régime and its staff frequently suffer for their bold defense of freedom and legality. Terziman himself was tried in 1924 for articles he had written, and acquitted.

This time his trial lasted four days, and although the accused was a Jew and the representative of a paper controlled by Jews and often attacked for alleged radicalism, he was vigorously defended by a large number of the leading men in Bessarabia. Several prominent Rumanians, the leading law firms in the Province, offered him their services. Scores of witnesses also volunteered to testify in his behalf although they well knew that by such testimony they would incur the ill-will of the authorities.

Several prominent Rumanians whose patriotism is unimpeachable took the witness stand and praised the newspaper activity of the indicted journalist in the highest terms. One witness asserted that Terziman had not described one hundredth part of the abuses in Bessarabia.

In the afternoon of the fourth day of the trial after a consultation lasting two hours, the military judges brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." At which the public shouted, "Long live the army." Then the acquitted journalist and his chief from Bucharest, who had conducted the whole defense in person, were given a banquet by a large number of grateful people of the city.

## Big Developments Are in Progress Through Morocco

Roads, Ports, Agriculture, Cars Are All Seen Blooming by British Travelers

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Lord Edward Gleichen, president of the British Merchants Morocco Association, who has returned from making a study of the economic prospects of Morocco, records further very rapid progress in its development. He advises merchants and manufacturers, however, to direct attention to the 10 per cent of the land under the Spanish flag, as well as to the main part that is ruled by France.

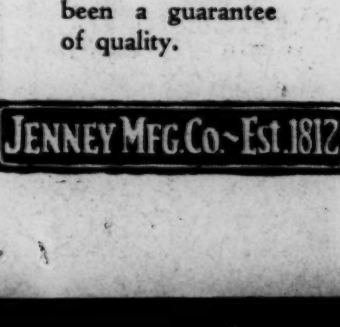
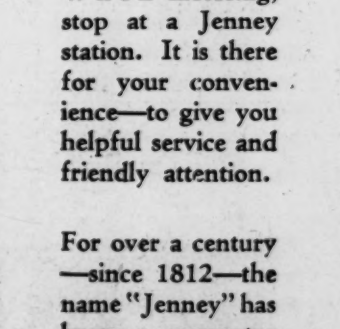
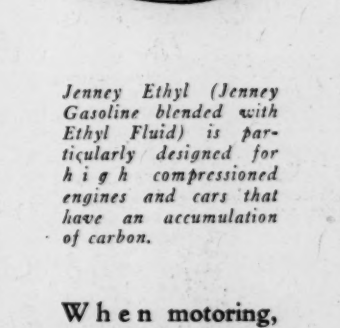
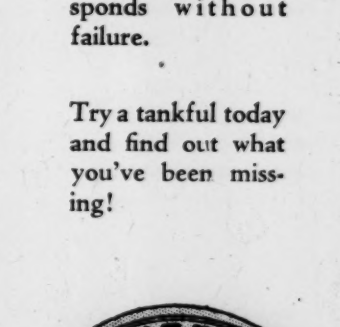
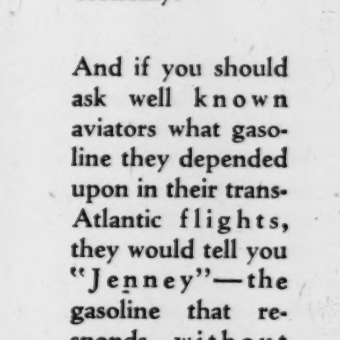
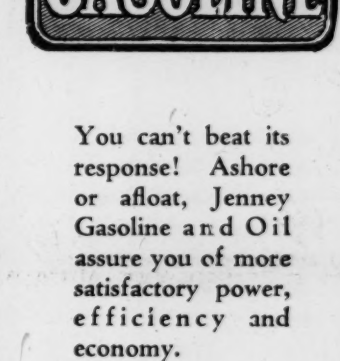
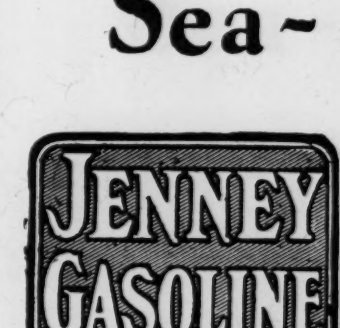
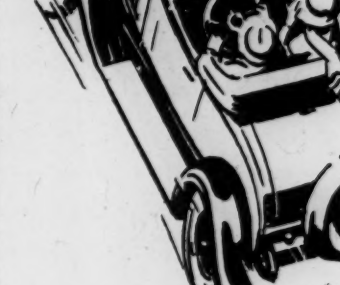
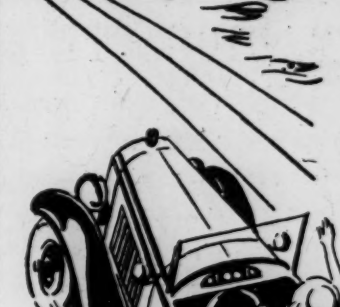
Lord Edward says: "There is, of course, no doubt whatever that the French are developing the country at a rapid rate—in fact at a terrific rate, one may say. One has merely to travel in their zone to see that roads, ports (Casablanca port is about to be doubled in accommodation), buildings, bridges, irrigation, phosphate works, etc., are all being built at a rate which makes northern Morocco almost unrecognizable; while numerous farmsteads, run largely by colonists from Algeria and equipped to a great extent with modern agricultural machinery, are springing up in every direction."

**French Cars in Majority**  
Supplementing these remarks, Mr. Robinson, manager of the Moroccan department of the Bank of British West Africa, on his return from an extended tour in Morocco, said that the building going on is extraordinary, but what had impressed him more than that was, first, the comfortable new railways, which are those of Europe, and, secondly, the

enormous motor traffic. At Casablanca, the chief port and commercial capital, the garages, though abundant, are quite inadequate to cope with the requirements, and one finds cars and lorries parked in all the streets. He was astonished to find that the French, though prevented by treaty from imposing any duty different from that which is paid by English cars, have been allowed, with some help from the Italians, to monopolize the field. Long distance circuits were recently run over Moroccan highways, and an Italian car beat all world records—a remarkable demonstration of recent developments seeing that less than 20 years ago Morocco did not contain a road outside Tangier town. As a matter of fact, Morocco's motoring highways now stretch for more than 5000 miles, and they are continually being increased.

**Many Hotels**  
Morocco is now plentifully supplied with hotels, though there is an opening for more first class ones both at Casablanca and Tangier. The new hotels of the Cie Generale Transatlantique are open only in the season, and Mr. Robinson found several hotels, open all the year, which were formerly quiet stopping places, but are now noisy centers owing to the extensions of the cities and to the busy main motoring roads.

Morocco has had a bumper harvest this year, particularly in wheat. The phosphate industry is growing to astonishing importance and size, and its product is superior to any others. Hitherto the Moors have not used phosphates on their own fields, but a successful beginning has now been made. Important mining enterprises have recently been started, particularly in manganese, iron, and lead. Tin, which has been found in small quantities, is being actively prospected for in the regions of the Middle Atlas. Altogether, those 296,000 square miles out of the total 216,000 of Morocco that are under France provide an object lesson in rapid development.



## Porcellino, Florence's Little Bronze Pig, Driven Out After Long 300 Years' Vigil

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
FLORENCE, Italy.—That ancient bronze boar, familiarly known to all Florentines as the "Porcellino" or "Little Pig," which has had its stand for more than 300 years on the steps of the Mercato Nuovo, has at last received orders to quit his traditional position, owing to the exigencies of modern traffic, and the verdict pronounced against him has been executed and his old place knows him no more.

It is true that the "Porcellino" has not been forced to evacuate without warning, for, as long ago as 1857 the Comune of Florence had decreed his removal; and of recent years, while trams clanged at intervals of a few minutes before him in the narrow street, and motors rushed to and fro within a few inches of his bronze snout, he had become a positive obstruction.

As a fountain he had long ceased

to function. No longer did he distribute refreshing jets of water; but always he remained a picturesque figure and a relic of old times. Every visitor to the city saw him: some, like Hans Andersen, went away and wrote romance around him; generations of children scrambled over him; and, in the springtime, when the flower stalls under the pillared market place behind him overflowed with peach and cherry blossom, he made a handsome effect as his metal sides glistened in the sun.

But at last he has retired for a season to the Sala d'Armi in the Palazzo Vecchio. It is expected that before long he will take up his abode, either in the Loggia del Grano behind the Uffizi, or on the north side of the Mercato Nuovo, where he will cause less inconvenience to the traffic.

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## Hinemoa, After 53 Years of Service, Is Supplanted by New Motorship

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—At an Auckland pier the other day lay the old Government steamer Hinemoa, built 53 years ago on the Clyde, a ship with a clipper hull, bowsprit, graceful lines and raking masts. No vessel in New Zealand waters has been better known. She had just returned from her last run on the Nine Island-Norfolk Island trade. Almost touching her was the new motorship Maui Pomare, recently arrived in these waters from England to take up this service and to run to Samoa as well.

The Maui Pomare is larger and quite up to date. She will take more cargo than the narrow hull of the old "yacht," and she has luxurious saloon accommodation, including a special suite for the Governor of Samoa. As one looks, however, at her stiff lines and the stumpy straight-up-and-down funnel near the stern, one does not think of beauty.

The Hinemoa is a wonderful ship. Today, after 53 years of service on the New Zealand coasts and in deep waters that can be as stormy as any in the world, she is as sound as a bell in hull and engines. On her last voyage she ran 30 miles at an average of 10½ knots, which is only half a knot less than the speed for which she was designed, and in the last three years she has averaged 4000 miles a month. Her Clyde builders may well be proud of their workmanship.

The beautiful little ship is crowded with history. She arrived in New Zealand waters in 1876 and for 13 years was known as the parliamentary yacht. Then she became a light-house steamer, and year after year went up and down the coast carrying lighthouse supplies and landing them on difficult and dangerous outposts, relieving lighthouse staffs, and fixing and maintaining navigation marks.

It was part of her duties to make regular rounds of the bleak and lonely islands to the south of New

Zealand in order to replenish food depots and look out for castaways. In those days the waters down there were the track of many sailing ships and the rescue of three shipwrecked crews showed the necessity for provisioning and visiting the islands.

This service over, the Hinemoa was laid up for three years and then put over on the Norfolk Island-Niue-Auckland run. On her last trip the natives regrettably said farewell to her, and at one place the people brought out their war drums and kava was dancing and ceremonial drinking of kava.

The Hinemoa now lies at anchor in what is colloquially called "Roten Row," and her future is uncertain. She may find further work to do, or she may be taken out to deep water and sunk, as so many old ships have been in the last few years.

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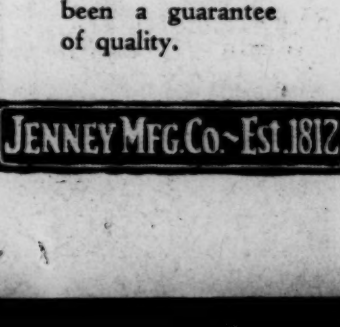
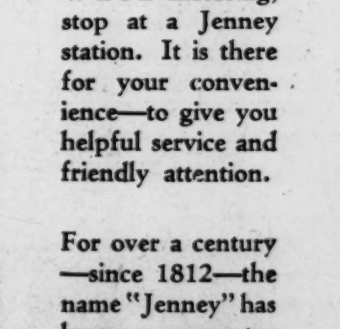
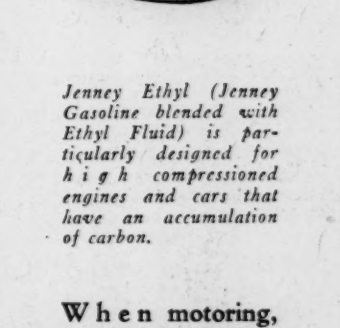
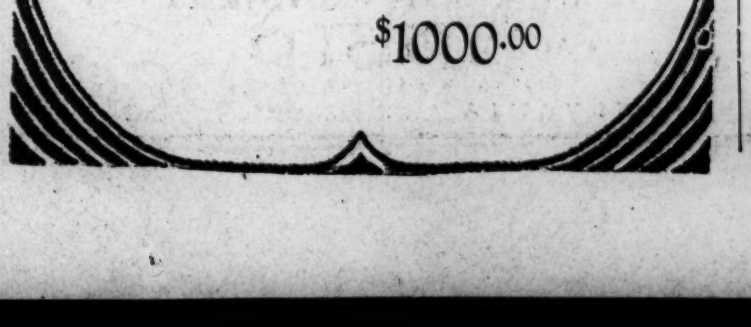
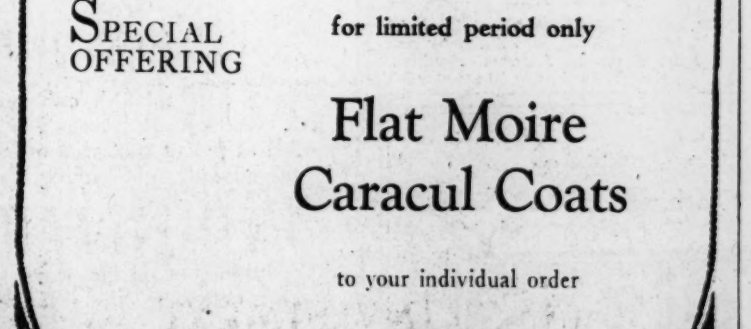
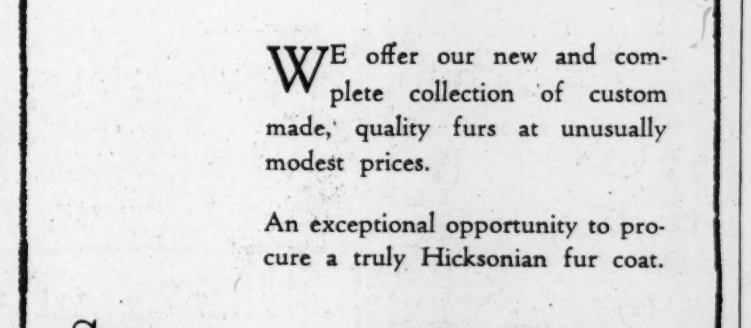
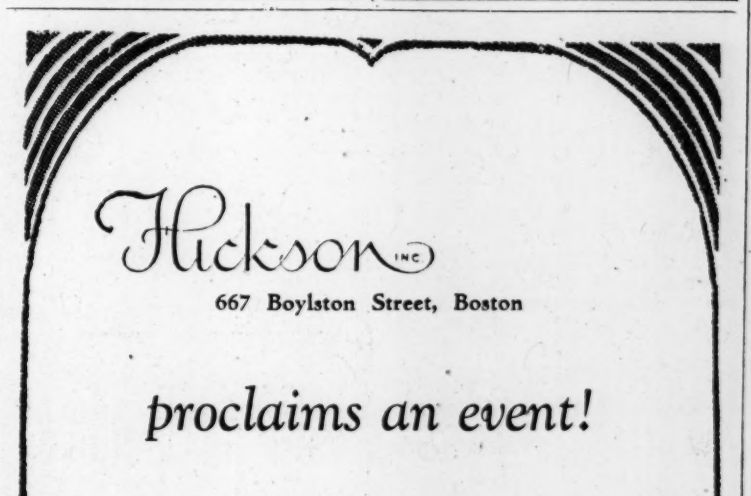
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# RADIO

## JAPANESE FIND RADIOCASTING REAL PASTIME

Three Years' Development Finds Interest in Every Part of Empire

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

TOKYO—The radio—or "radio"—as the Japanese call it—has won for itself a permanent place in this Empire, and there is not a hamlet in any of the Eight Great Isles where it is not heard nightly. It is a development of less than three years, for prior to March 1, 1925, it was illegal to possess a receiver, and the official band was lifted on that date, and 22 days later the first radio station, JOAK at Tokyo, was in operation. Since then two other stations in Japan proper and one in Korea have been authorized, and it is now planned to establish a number of small stations which will both relay the programs from the cities and have programs of their own.

Not anyone and everyone can establish a radio station. Official permission of the Ministry of Communications is necessary, and that permission has been chary indeed. The first license went to a firm organized for that purpose by newspaper men, merchants, electrical manufacturers and others, the owners of the Tokyo station. They are owners indeed, and their enterprise has piled and is piling up handsome dividends for them.

This income is due to the fact that no one can own a receiving set in Japan without a license. There is a charge of one yen (fifty cents) a month for such a license, which goes into the coffers of the station, and

an additional yen yearly, which goes to the Ministry of Communications. The Tokyo station now has approximately 230,000 subscribers, which brings in a monthly revenue of about \$165,000. The other two stations, JOBK at Osaka and JOCK at Nagoya, are not as profitable, the first of these having 80,000 and the second 40,000 subscribers.

The three companies operating these stations have now amalgamated and are planning to erect a number of smaller stations. In addition, the existing stations will be increased from one to ten kilowatts. The Tokyo Electric Company is experimenting with short wavelength radio, and has just obtained a license for a station with wavelengths of 5, 8, and 80 meters. The existing stations have wavelengths of 375, 385 and 390 meters.

At first virtually all of the radio equipment was imported, and it is estimated that Japan has spent more than \$2,000,000 in the United States alone for such equipment. Japanese manufacturers at once began exporting their products, and their products have shown a steady improvement.

The programs of the three stations are the same in their general outline. At Tokyo 25 per cent of the total time is devoted to news, 40 per cent to educational subjects and 35 per cent to entertainment. A typical program is:

Morning: 9:00 weather report for Tokyo; 9:05 share reports; 9:45 daily menu; 10:00 market reports; 10:30 share reports; 10:45 home course; 11:30 time report; 11:40 share reports.

Afternoon: 12:10 music; 12:45 news report by a local newspaper; 1:45 women's course; 2:30 share reports; 2:45 provincial weather reports; 3:30 share reports.

Evening: 6:00 story for children; 6:30 lesson in English; 7:10 news report by a Japanese news agency; 7:25 lecture; 7:45 foreign or Japanese music; 9:30 time and weather reports.

## CAMP ANTENNA INSTALLATION DEMANDS CARE

Instructions Tell How to Get Most Out of Set on Vacation Trip

Modern portable radio sets are practical instruments, which make it easy to take the radio entertainment along to camp. The biggest problem is how to obtain an efficient aerial and a good ground. The camper should not forget to bring with him plenty of wire and insulators, for usually he will find it most convenient to string the aerial between two trees, and a lead-in wire must often be run some distance to the camp site.

If several insulators are used, connected in tandem, at each end of the aerial, the builder can be pretty sure of getting an efficient aerial system. As the set frequently must be operated under difficult conditions, it pays to take advantage of every means of making the installation effective. Be sure that the insulators extend well out beyond all the tree branches so that there will be nothing to interfere with the wires.

Another important point to consider in erecting the antenna is that of having the aerial wire and the lead-in wire continuous. They should be of one piece to give the best results. Therefore, it is never satisfactory to set up the antenna cut of the line, and then attach the lead-in wire separately.

Probably the best way to erect the camp aerial is as follows. After the insulators have been fastened to their supports, secure one end of the aerial wire to the free hole in the insulator attached to one support, then pull the wire through the free hole in the insulator attached to the other support until the aerial is taut. Then bind the wire by a few twists of the left-over about the aerial line, and use the left-over for the lead-in. Thus there will be no defective joints to dissipate the feeble radio currents.

In erecting an antenna between trees, it may be necessary to lay out the aerial wire on the ground first. Then attach it to the insulators, and finally fasten the insulators to the trees. The reason is that as the insulators will have to be placed sufficiently far from the tree trunks to get them beyond all the branches, they probably cannot be reached when one is ready to pull the aerial wire taut through them. After the aerial line has been attached to the insulators and secured so it cannot slip through their holes, the insulators may be fastened to the tree trunks by ropes and the aerial pulled taut.

Obtaining an efficient ground is more difficult. Excellent results may be had by using a wire fence. This is not really connected to the ground, but it acts like a condenser, with the earth beneath it as a plate. A ground system of this kind is known as a "counterpoise." When no fence is available, a counterpoise may be made by laying the ground wire along the surface of the earth for about 50 feet directly below and parallel to the aerial.

As every radio user knows, direct connection to ground water is best. Therefore, if a stream runs near by, it is not really connected to the ground, but it acts like a condenser, with the earth beneath it as a plate. A ground system of this kind is known as a "counterpoise." When no fence is available, a counterpoise may be made by laying the ground wire along the surface of the earth for about 50 feet directly below and parallel to the aerial.

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The popular American tenor, Lambert Murphy, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and known to thousands of the radio audience as the partner of Lucy Marsh in the Hoover Honeymooners' duets, is to be featured as a soloist in the next transmission of the Hoover program from WEAF and associated stations at 8:30, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday evening, Aug. 2, in addition to the vocal attractions, instrumental features are also in store for the listener, one of these being a saxophone solo rendition of Andy Sanel's "Alleen" and an orchestral novelty version of "Fashionette."

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## New FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT L. CLEGG 33°  
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

SEVERAL years ago, as the result of an agitation to secure greater interest and larger attendance upon the part of members of the Blue Lodges, a number of Grand Lodges passed regulations regarding applicants for the higher degrees of Freemasonry. The Grand Lodge of Washington made it necessary for the applicant to membership in Freemasonry to answer the following question:

"Is it your present intention to petition for, or accept, within one year from the time when you shall have passed a creditable examination in the Master Mason Degree, membership in any organization which has membership in a Masonic Lodge as a prerequisite? If so, what?"

This by-law was rescinded at the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Washington, probably because it did not accomplish the desired results.

The scholastic attainments as well as the college honors won by the girls of the Scottish Rite dormitory at the University of Texas, at Austin, assure the Masons of that State that the investment in the project is well worth while. There were during the past school year 324 girls occupying the dormitory. Fifty-four of these were on the first scholastic honor roll and many among these were of the best first per cent. Another made highest honor in the school of business administration. Several won honors in the school of education and department of home economics. Three were elected to Phi Beta Kappa Scholastic Fraternity.

The girls in the dormitory also held a large share of the campus honors and offices. Five years ago the girls of the Scottish Rite dormitory pledged \$15,000 to the University of Texas Memorial Stadium and this pledge has been paid in full.

The will of James L. Rhymer of Philadelphia, who passed on recently, provides that \$20,000 each should go to the Kensington Lodge No. 211, the Lutheran Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged, the Church of the Atonement, and the Frankford Hospital. He also left valuable property to the Kensington Commandery No. 54, Knights Templar. After making several other provisions he left the balance of his estate to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the establishment of a memorial at the Masonic Home at Elizabeth.

Reynold E. Blight, 33°, for the past three years editor-in-chief of the Masonic Digest, published at Los Angeles, Calif., has resigned from that position. He will, however, continue to contribute to the magazine his monthly comments on current events under the title "The Reconnaisance." Dr. Fuller Swift becomes the editor of the Masonic Digest.

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There are abundant evidences of the long Roman occupation of the city. The committee excavating the ruin hopes to find remnants of the famous round table, mementoes of the knights who gathered round it and tangible evidences of King Arthur's own activities.

## Ice Makers Asked to Adopt Cake Size

Industry Would Avert Waste by Standardization, Bureau Tells Distributors

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—There will be a standard size for the cake of ice which goes into the refrigerator of each American home if at least 80 per cent of the ice manufacturers and distributors of the country accept the recommendation now being circulated by the Division of Simplified Practice in the Bureau of Standards.

The recommendation establishes a simplified list of weights and dimensions for ice cakes for domestic refrigerators which the bureau believes will eliminate avoidable waste in the ice industry. The project was approved by a general conference of representatives of the industry held at the Department of Commerce in June, but must be endorsed by the industry before being adopted. A committee has been appointed to recommend changes shown desirable by future trends of the industry.

Industries have developed 95 simplifications in co-operation with the division, according to Ray M. Hudson, in charge of the bureau. Several simplified practice recommendations have been completed during the second quarter of 1928, he reported.

## KING ARTHUR'S COURT RELICS BEING SOUGHT

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

TOLEDO—King Arthur really lived and those in charge of excavations at Caerleon in Wales, legendary seat of his court and famous round table, hope to prove that he was a native of Britain rather than Roman as many historians have pictured him, according to Mrs. Arthur Edmonds, member of the committee in charge of excavations, who is visiting relatives in Toledo. Appreciation for the help of the Royal Knights of the Round Table in North America for gifts to keep up the work was expressed by Mrs. Edmonds.

She said many of the residents of Caerleon, on the border between Wales and England, claim direct descent from Brutus, friend of Caesar.

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## Radio Programs

**EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

WEEL, Boston (500kc-505m)  
5:32 p. m.—Highway bulletin.  
5:44 Stock market business news.  
5:50 Positions wanted.  
6:00 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert.  
6:10 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Half Hour.  
6:20 Oh Boy program.  
6:30 Horace Smecher, baritone; Reginald Crowley, pianist.  
6:40 WEAF, National Mixed Quartet; in Old Madrid (Carmichael); Lullaby (Scott); Gavotte (Mignone) (Thomas); in This Hour of Solitude Splendor (Pinsuti); Country Dance (Beethoven); Hunting Song, from "King Arthur" (Bullard); When Daisies Pled (Arnold); Valse Suite (Brahms).  
6:50 WEAF, Venetian Nights.  
7:00 WEAF, Ipana Troubadours; Here's How; I'm on the Crest of the Wave; Conchita; Josephine, in My Flying Machine; Sailing Along on Moonlight Bay; Ice Cream Skaters Waltz; Drizzle, Drizzle; Chili Pom Pom Pee; Moonbeams; Beside a Lazy Stream; Pachelbel's Canon.  
7:30 WEAF, Palmolive Hour: Nobody but You, from La, La, Lucille (Gershwin); I'm a Fool for You; Sweet Is Sweet on Me; How About It; Prince Igor (Borodin); Some Day Somewhere; Giggles (Johnson); Happiness and Love (Bohm); Trying Places (MacDowell); The Angel's Serenade; An Old Guitar and an Old Refrain; Annie Laurie; Savage Carnival (Rappe); Forgetting You; I Wonder.  
8:00 WEAF, Correct time; musical memory.  
8:10 B. B. Ridesout.  
8:15 Organ recital by Frank Stevens.

**Tomorrow**  
8 a. m.—E. B. Ridesout, meteorologist.  
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."  
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.  
8:30 WEAF, Herlihy.  
10 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Half Hour.  
10:20 Caroline Cabot.  
11 Clark's Real Estate service.  
11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.  
11:30 Friendly Maids.  
11:45 Time signals; news.  
12:10 Dinner dance.  
12:20 Produce market; weather.  
1:15 The Little Ensemble.  
3:45 Esther Nagle, soprano.  
4 News.

W.N.A.C., Boston (500kc-511m)  
6 p. m.—Householders' Guide.  
6:10 "Eddie" at the organ.  
6:20 Dinner dance.  
6:25 Time signals.  
7:10 Dinner dance.  
7:25 Baseball; weather.  
7:30 Motorist's Guide.  
8 Vaneva Milne, soprano; Alice Williamson, pianist.  
8:30 Kala Hawaiian.  
9 WOR, "Stardust and Moonbeams." Moonlight from Suite "A Day in May" (Prinl). O. Ask of the Stars Beloved (La Farge); Moonlight Dance (Finck); Song to the Evening Star from "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Starlight (Zubeta); A la Luz de la Luna (in the Moonlight); Sous les Etoiles (The Moon Drops Low (Cadman); The Glow Worm (Lincke).  
9:30 WOR, United Military Band; Overture "Comedy" (Keler-Bela); March "Lakonian (Lak); Carina (Russian Mazurka) (Ganne); March: Field Artillery (Souza); Fanfare "Glorious" (Stephen Foster) (Tobani);



## CUSTOMS HOLD ON THE BORDER SQUEEZES TIGHT

Less Liquor Being Brought  
Over, and More of What  
Does Is Seized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Less liquor is being smuggled and more of it is being seized as the enforcement of the prohibitory laws by United States Customs patrols along the Canadian border in this district continues to gain momentum, according to Harry C. Whitehill, collector of customs.

The last few months have seen an apparent increase in seizures, a number of heavily laden automobiles and a packhorse train having been intercepted carrying liquor within the last few weeks. The impression is borne out by figures in Mr. Whitehill's report just made for the year ending June 30.

During the 12 months the border patrols captured 143 automobiles valued at more than \$54,000, and a boat valued at nearly \$3,000, and destroyed 95,969 bottles of liquor estimated to represent a loss to the bootleggers of more than \$45,000.

Bootleggers, in fact, are supplying the automobiles with which other bootleggers are caught by the patrol. Unwillingly, of course, but nevertheless supplying them, and of the fleetest, sturdiest makes, so that the patrol's motor equipment is of the best. The customs patrol of 38 officers rides in 26 high-powered cars, all seized from smugglers. The Government has not purchased a single automobile for patrol work in this district, Mr. Whitehill said.

"In my judgment," he continued, "the seemingly increased results of apprehending smugglers along the border is due primarily to better organization methods of coping with the situation, and better trained officers brought about by length of service. The network of officers keeps being drawn a little tighter; lawbreakers are aware of this fact."

"The success in law enforcement here is due also to another and very

important cause. The fact is apparent, and officers sense it, that there is a feeling in Vermont, co-operative feeling, to see all laws enforced. Scarcely a day passes that information of the utmost importance is not given to officers."

The report showed total collections of \$2,179,099.31, of which customs receipts on merchandise composed \$1,933,516.61; but fines, penalties and forfeitures for law violations, which amounted to \$108,624.80, represented an increase of more than 100 per cent over this item for the previous year. Fines amounting to nearly \$3000 were assessed in the confiscation of small quantities of liquor carried by travelers.

## Citizenship Study Increases Voting

Syracuse Dean Tests Effect of  
Courses on Students' Part  
in Public Affairs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Quickened interest in public affairs as the result of study of political science in college is indicated from replies received by Dean William E. Mosher of the School of Citizenship at Syracuse University to questionnaires sent to graduates.

The test, the first of its kind ever made in this country, was to determine how students behave politically after they are graduated and to provide data for analysis in improving teaching methods.

Inquiries were sent to 1000 graduates, of whom 520 took one or more political science courses and 480 were selected from other representative colleges. Analysis of the replies shows that political science students vote more regularly and frequently than others.

Specific tabulations show that more than nine-tenths of those who sent in answers vote, one-third voting at all elections or primaries.

The courses have stimulated the reading of daily newspapers and magazines.

The plan followed here has already been adopted by Universities of Pittsburgh, Toledo and Oklahoma, while a score of other colleges are preparing similar questionnaires.

## New B.&A. Engine All Ready to Run Put on Exhibition

Crowds View One of Five Le-  
viathans of Rail at South  
Station in Boston

With steam up, and engineer and fireman at their posts—lending it almost an appearance of anxiety to be away and at work—one of the new 14-wheel engines of the Boston & Albany Railroad is placed upon exhibition in Boston's South Station, with the public invited to "climb aboard," and see what soon will make their trains go.

In addition to being what is said

to be the largest passenger locomotive in New England, the 565,000-pound engine really combines two in one. An auxiliary steam engine, called a booster, is mounted upon the four rear wheels of the engine, adding a tractive power of 10,900 pounds to the 4000 horsepower possessed by the main engine. With a booster, it was explained, trains may start without jerks and bolts.

The engine and its four counterparts, just purchased by the Boston & Albany from the American Locomotive Company, were purposely adapted to the needs of New England transport conditions of frequent stops, quick starts and long grades. Each engine has a mechanical stoker, automatic fire doors, and automatic train control equipment. Each carries 10,000 gallons of water and 18 tons of coal, and is capable of a safe speed of 70 miles an hour.



New 14-Wheel Passenger Locomotive of the Boston & Albany Railroad Has Secondary Engine to Start and Stop Long Trains Without Jerks or Jolts.

## Vermont Governor Vouches for Roads

Assures Tourists Main High-  
ways Can Be Traveled in  
Comfort and Safety

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MONTPELIER, Vt.—An appeal to information bureaus, hotels and newspapers to correct current misimpressions in regard to the condition of Vermont roads and to assure tourists that the main highways of the State can be traveled with comfort and safety has been issued by John E. Weeks, Governor.

"The main highways with few exceptions are in normal condition compared with previous years except for construction work, which in part is the result of hard surface road building in the State," the Governor said.

"Temporary bridges and short detours wherever provided, are convenient and safe, while alternate route over patrolled roads are available in avoiding the more extensive construction projects. Many tourists have indicated that they have found Vermont roads generally in better condition than in previous years, and expressed surprise at the many indications of rapid recovery from the flood."

"State officials have no intention of, or desire, to deceive visitors for the sake of bringing them into Vermont, but they do desire a fair statement of facts."

LEGION TO HEAR PRESIDENT  
SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—President Coolidge will address the Wisconsin State Convention of the American Legion at Wausau probably on Aug. 15.

## German-American Visits Increasing

Ambassador to United States  
Views Interchange as  
Sign of Friendship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK — The hundreds of Germans visiting the United States and the like trips of Americans to Germany indicate the great interest in each other of the people of these two countries, according to Friedrich von Prittwitz-Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, who has just left here aboard the steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line, for his first vacation since his arrival in the United States last January. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Maria, and expects to return to Washington in September or October.

Since arriving at his post in Washington, he said, he has received calls from more than 200 groups of Germans visiting the United States. Most of these were students, artists or business men's delegations, but practically every sphere of German economic, political, educational and artistic activity sent its members.

"These 200 representatives were but a fraction of the total number, however," he added, "so it is easily seen that the interchange of visitors between the United States and Germany has reached large proportions and is growing rapidly."

Another passenger on board the Hamburg was Frank J. Marshall, chess champion of the United States, who will represent this country in the tournament of International Chess Masters at Bad Kissingen in August.

## FRIENDLY HELP BEST FOR BOYS, REFORMER SAYS

Head of Argentine Colony  
Studies Juvenile Work  
in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The success of reform work with delinquent boys depends upon the worker's ability to gain the boys' confidence and to meet them on an equal footing as a friend and co-worker, according to Jose Amatuzo, director of the Boys' Reform Colony of the Argentine Government, who has just completed a six weeks' inspection trip of various institutions for boys in this country.

Mr. Amatuzo was sent to this country by the Argentine Government to report on methods and practices in the United States, with a view to improving and expanding the work for boys which is sponsored by the Government in Buenos Aires. He has visited Mooseheart, the vocational school maintained near Aurora, Ill., by the Loyal Order of the Moose; Hull House in Chicago, and made a special study of juvenile court work carried on in the Chicago courts.

Describes Reorganization

Describing the reorganization and introduction of modern methods into the Boys' Reform Colony in Argentina during the past four years, Mr. Amatuzo told a Monitor correspondent that when he returned to Argentina 12 years ago, after several years' residence in the United States, he was impressed with "the great need of a new type of education for abandoned and delinquent boys there."

Five years ago, when Dr. Antonio Sagarna, Minister of Education, asked him to become director of the Boys' Reform Colony, 45 miles from Buenos Aires, that institution was operated as a prison. Housing accommodations were poor; there was little attempt at education or improvement for the boys, who ranged in age from about 10 to 20 years; and the boys seized every opportunity they found to run away, Mr. Amatuzo said. He accepted the post as director on condition that the Government would co-operate with him in instituting modern methods and equipment.

Friendly Contacts First

Mr. Amatuzo's first efforts were to establish friendly contacts with every boy in the colony.

Of his first year's budget of 200,000 pesos, Mr. Amatuzo said, he saved 80,000 pesos, which he used to improve housing accommodations and vocational opportunities.

In place of one large building, which housed 347 boys when he took over the colony, Mr. Amatuzo has erected 16 cottages, providing ac-

commodations for about 600 boys.

All the work was done by the boys themselves. The boys devote 3½ hours each day to school work and an equal period to work in the shops and on the farm. They are taught agriculture, printing and binding, manufacture of shoes, carpentry and cabinet making, painting, plumbing, carving, iron work and various other industries. About half the boys work on the farm, and the other half in the shops, Mr. Amatuzo said.

Furthering the welfare of wage earners and members of wage earners' families has become of such importance in all parts of Europe that it is safe to predict that the so-called peasant classes will disappear in the very near future," he said. "The most elaborate plan for the betterment of wage workers ever worked out in any country is the 'Hainaut scheme,' which has been developed by officials of the Province of Hainaut, Belgium.

"Under this plan the workers are provided with the greatest amount of recreation practical with the economic welfare of both the local industries and the workers. The plan includes the organization for wage workers and their families of athletic meetings, concerts, social affairs, distribution of books by library systems and instruction in gardening. Other sections of Europe are watching the operation of the scheme with great interest, instituting similar systems."

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## 1928 Promises More Cars Than 1927, but Under 1926

Half-Year Figures for United States and  
Canada Show Satisfactory Gain

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada during the first six months of 1928 was 2,326,887 vehicles, against 2,195,155 in the first six months of 1927, a gain of 5.8 per cent, and 2,483,452 in the corresponding period of 1926, a decline of 5.4 per cent. The 1928 output set a record.

Although output this year closely approached 1928, results of individual companies show a wide difference of gain or loss from 1927. Largest percentage gain by any company over last year was Graham-Paige at 225 per cent. Other large gains were Packard, 89 per cent; Hupp, 84 per cent; Stearns-Knight, 75 per cent; Gardner, 75 per cent.

In units gained, Chevrolet, Willys-Overland and Pontiac lead, while Dodge, Graham-Paige and Oldsmobile also made good progress.

Following compares production for three years during the first six months and percentage changes in 1928 compared with two preceding years, as compared by Cram's Automotive Reports:

	1928	1927	1926	1928 increase over 1927	1928 increase over 1926
Auburn	10,823	10,414	8,526	4.0%	40%
Chandler	18,223	14,089	11,308	16	44
Chrysler	59,409	59,829	77,750	1	24
Dodge	134,795	112,262	297,115	20	35
Durant	69,597	65,623	52,960	9.4	31
Falcon-Knight	6,667	280,650	708,775	-42	-69
Ford	219,818	4,525	3,719	-6	12
Franklin	4,240	2,215	1,966	25	100
Gardner	2,570	2,215	1,966	25	100
Graham-Paige	38,745	11,917	28,843	225	45
Hudson-Essex	179,888	171,246	150,199	5	20
Hupmobile	41,003	22,219	26,949	84	52
Jordan	2,584	5,816	7,120	-56	-64
Lincoln	4,178	3,775	8,197	10	-20
Marmion	15,860	8,420	2,487	72	350
Moore	4,298	25,208	65,472	-1	1
Nash	25,993	12,782	15,880	89	67
Packard	25,993	12,782	15,880	89	67
Peerless	7,507	7,948	5,814	5	29
Reo	26,273	20,100	19,882	22	22
Stearns-Knight	1,260	720	747	75	60
Studebaker	78,926	72,324	43,750	9	80
Stutz	2,422	2,873	2,855	35	31
Vette	3,912	2,873	2,855	35	31
Willys-Overland	195,823	126,431	97,739	62	100
General Motors	99,173	131,418	112,819	-25	-12
Buick	20,146	17,709	15,219	14	47
Cadillac-Lafayette	756,657	604,833	383,765	25	96
Chevrolet	146,573	97,227	49,562	51	155
Oldsmobile	34,972	39,587	47	67	

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## Sea Scouts Refute Contention Modern Boys Are Landlubbers

National Director Predicts 100,000 Young American  
Seamen Will Be Trained in Scouting by 1936—  
California Leads States in Enrollment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—About 400 boys from New York and New Jersey have "put out to sea" this summer, according to Thomas J. Keane, national Sea Scout director of the Boy Scouts of America.

Every week-end here since May 1 has seen a number of these young seamen launching their small boats wherever there is water enough to draw. Almost every stream and lake, small and large, has been "navigated" by this dauntless group. In addition, there have been lengthy voyages, lasting sometimes for a fortnight and filling many a sea log with youthful scrawls about high adventure on the Hudson or Long Island Sound.

Following the example of their brother Sea Scouts, who last year on the Borden cruise of the Northern Light to latitude 72 and won commendation from the captain of the ship for being the "soberest crew that I have ever seen," the 400 boys are refuting the opinion often expressed that the modern boy is a landlubber.

There was the memorable excursion of the motor sloop Essex, which has just returned to port after a two-weeks' cruise from Bayonne, N. J., to Portland, Me. The ship was manned by 20 boys. Another voyage was accomplished by the Trenton Council of Sea Scouts, this being a trip up the Hudson in a power yacht, 65 feet long. The sloop Half Moon made one of the longer cruises from Nyack, and Sea Scouts from Rochester, Syracuse and Darien, Conn., also made long cruises.

According to Mr. Keane, the seagoing instinct in boys is as strong as ever.

"Sea scouting is to stimulate an interest in the sea," he said, "not with a view toward a fighting navy, but from the commercial and sportsman point of view. The real issue

## ARRESTS QUIET PICKET LINE IN NEW BEDFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—With nearly all the leaders of the radical for unlawful assembly or riot, picket lines in the cotton textile strike have dwindled to small numbers and quiet methods. Meanwhile, a few unions are voting on the question of acceptance of the arbitration proposal made by the State Board of Conciliation.

Sentences of six months in jail were meted out to five organizers of the textile mills committee group and three-months' sentences to three women organizers. Approximately 150 others of those arrested in the mass picketing demonstration were sentenced for two months.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Birth of the League

A Review by LEWIS REX MILLER

The Drafting of the Covenant, by David Hunter Miller. New York: S. P. Putnam's Sons. Two volumes. \$15.

AS LEGAL adviser to President Wilson at the Peace Conference, Mr. Miller was in an excellent position to observe the growth of the League of Nations scheme. He himself played no small part in giving definite form to the various proposals which were made concerning the written charter of the League. Statesmen and historians of the future will rejoice that he has recorded in such detail the story of the greatest experiment yet made in drafting an international constitution. These volumes contain a vast amount of material, some of which has never before been published. The first volume tells the story of the framing of the Covenant, the second contains a mass of important documents, supplied as pieces of justice.

On several points which were subjects for debate in the United States when membership in the League was being considered, the author has decided opinions. In the first place, he maintains that President Wilson "was right in wanting the Covenant as an integral part of the Treaty." Had the League of Nations not been formed then, it would not have been formed at any time since; had the Covenant not been drafted then, no such document could have been drawn up in subsequent years.

It is not the author's contention, however, that President Wilson always acted wisely. He would have been much wiser, thinks Mr. Miller, had he not made his second journey to Paris. His first trip was judicious, and it was entirely within his power to go, but the second journey was both unwise and unnecessary.

League Has Worked Well. With those who argued against American participation in the League because six (now seven) votes were given to the Dominions of the British Empire, the author has little patience. "No idea more fantastic or more dishonest could be imagined," he writes, "than that which was behind the slogan, namely, that the six votes were or could be controlled by London; and of course every student of the Covenant knows that the matter with an open mind realizes that the votes mean nothing, as unanimity, with trifling and unimportant exceptions, is always requisite in the Assembly and in the Council as well."

The League has worked well throughout the eight years of its existence, and the Covenant has remained practically unchanged. The Covenant has, moreover, served as a model for a new diplomacy; the personal intercourse which it has made possible between the representatives of various countries has resulted in greater simplicity and straightforwardness in international intercourse, and eliminated much of the "diplomatic nonsense" which once had a recognized place in intergovernmental communications.

"American membership in the League," writes Mr. Miller, "is merely a question of the existence of the League; the one involves the other. If the League goes on, we join. The time is uncertain, but with no less certainty of the fact; and a future generation of Americans will look back at the utterances of alleged 'saviors' of the country with the same amused and contemptuous incredulity as ours when we read of those other 'statesmen' of the time of Grant who said that the Red Cross was surely contrary to the Monroe Doctrine."

So much for the opinions of the author, which are in some respects strikingly at variance with those of R. S. Baker in his book, "Woodrow Wilson and the World Settlement." It is not, however, as a statement of personal opinions that Mr. Miller's book will be valued by posterity, but as a thorough and well-documented

record of an epoch-making constitutional accomplishment. To scan the pages of the second volume, noting the gradual emergence of the finished Covenant from the mass of proposed drafts, is to gain a realization of the enormous work which was accomplished in a very short time. It would have been done only by men who were determined to agree. Although the atmosphere of the Peace Conference is declared by many to have been an atmosphere of intrigue

and self-seeking, there are ample evidences in this book that there were many among the peacemakers who were extremely tolerant and magnanimous, and who were willing to see the good points of their fellows' proposals and to moderate their own demands in the interest of the common good.

One interesting chapter, which stands somewhat apart from the general trend of the narrative, deals with a proposal made by the British for a naval agreement with the United States. In the light of the later agreement arrived at in Washington in 1921, and of the more recent attempts at concerted limitation of naval armament, this overture made in 1919 is especially significant.

## ROTHSCHILD IN LONDON



Reproduced From "The Rise of the House of Rothschild," by Count Corti. Reviewed on This Page May 16, 1928.

## Now Analyzed Rhyme

Some Modern Poets, by Edward Davison. New York: Harper. \$2.50.

ONE line of thought runs quite clearly through Mr. Davison's collection of critical essays: he wants to point out where lies the difference between popularity and achievement. He mentions, but does not dwell upon, the gulf which separates Edgar Guest and Robert Bridges, though both sing "the philosophy of the average man." He takes plenty of time, however, to show that Alfred Noyes came into premature fame when his highly colored and superficial verse won popular favor. Only in the last few years does he believe that this poet has found sincerity and depth of feeling which entitle him to a high place. Little stir has been caused by "The Tower," but Mr. Davison, after quoting from "The Book of Earth," the second volume in his epic trilogy, writes, "The passage on the Grand Canyon will suffer little in comparison with Shakespeare's description of Dover Cliff in 'King Lear.'"

His verdict on Massell's work is similar. The popular poems, "The Salt Water Ballads," for instance, and such narratives as "The Street of Everlasting Mercy," he holds banal, crude, rancorous or colorful hotch-potch. Seldom does he feel

as poetry and as representative poetry. Here, for instance, in "Lake Pleiad" is the tone one can expect: You are so quiet in these brooding hills. The twilight lingers long among the brakes. And the mournful cry of whip-poor-wills. The only sound that your deep peace You mark the spot where in the ancient years Some good dissolved his stricken heart in tears.

The poems of this book always exhibit a peculiar directness which accounts for much of their forcefulness. Oftentimes Mr. Massell seems to be writing prose, so far as simplicity of language and commonplaceness of subject and thought go, but the uplift of poetry never is absent—it is always first in the reader's consciousness. Both great skill and inspiration must be back of work of this kind, so quiet and yet so alive with the essence of living.

The woodcuts are an addition to the book. Mr. Frost employed the same artist to illustrate his "New Hampshire." In fact, the entire formation of the book is in unusually good taste, so that the clear, sane attitude of the poetry is preserved and enhanced.

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## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

## Holidays and Fall Lists

"HOME," as Prof. George Herbert Palmer used to say, "is a good place to get away from—and to come back to." Such gently accurate statements helped to make him one of the most charming and beloved of teachers. The sentiment applies equally to one's desk. The concert season closes, the incoming books show an alarmingly low average of interest, the office messenger seems more than ever dégage. Clearly it is time to go away. So for a few weeks you paddle in the water or lie on your back under the trees.

But long before your period of recreation is up, you find that you are becoming restless. This business of doing nothing is all very well in anticipation, and perhaps for a few days in realization. But one very soon gets enough of it. Indeed, it presently becomes hard work. For most of us are but herded creatures, who can only do as we are directed. Loose us from the inclosure, and we bestir for the fence again. One is idle, and one is not enjoying it. One dare not go near the office, being apprehensive of raised eyebrows and ironic questions. One sticks it out.

The day of recovered captivity comes. One bounds through the gate, hears joyfully the bars dropping into place behind one. Another year of blissful irresponsibility stretches before one. By this glow, perhaps, vacations justify themselves. But it is not abolished, at least they should be made shorter, lest the ecstasy of recapture become too poignant.

To be sure, the rapture is moderated at once. When on going away you have given your desk one of its rare clearances, it is depressing to see it hurried again without your agency. Correspondence must be opened, much of it must be read, some of it must be answered. Books must be sorted, and the interesting fraction stowed where welcoming associates won't see them on entering.

But you have your reward, if only you retain that indispensable faculty of expectancy. For here, thick as autumn leaves that strew the walks, are the new titles which the fall lists. Though the midsummer book output be flaccid stuff, there is never-failing promise in the publishers' autumn announcements.

We do not envy the publishers. Not theirs the relief of first seeing these new titles when the actual books are within shadowing distance. No; they have had to lay out these magic vistas while yet the snow clung to the tree boles; and when at last the thing is realized, how stale it must be to its originators. But for us it has the zest of impending adventure.

Dutton always is one of the first to send its lists. This fall's comes with a departure from the brownish leaves which are so hard to escape. The cover fixes the eye with a southward flight of migrating fowl; conventional birds against a posturesque sky, they convey the thought.

Holt succeeds in establishing the atmosphere of fall by means of color: hazy browns, fields and trees. Little, Brown and Harcourt, Brace employ the leaf motif, but in rather distinctive variation. So does the new

house of Coward-McCann, of New York, with a swirl of leaves across concentric circles.

Other publishers apparently have disdained any attempt to signify fall other than by the seasonal lettering. Doubleday, Doran, for example, display on their cover a design of anchor and fish which, so far as we are concerned, would suit one season as well as another; or has it an esoteric zodiacal significance? Lincoln MacVeach, the Dial Press, austere announces "Autumn Publications." But the Viking Press employs a dizzy design of acorns, leaves and rancous birds; black figures on a yellow background, leaving you with the feeling it ought to be more highly colored.

Greenberg and Appleton are as restrained as the Dial Press, and the university booklets from Harvard and Stanford are appropriately august. Houghton, Mifflin reveals an early Boston skyline, and Horace Liveright celebrates with a mildly cubistic cover design his assumption of a solo firm title.

All this about the covers, and nothing about the contents, which are the real inwardness of the matter. But that would take too long; and everyone is entitled to his individual thrill in scanning the new titles.

## Signed and Unsigned

Apes and Angels, by J. B. Priestley. London: Methuen & Co. 6s. net. Third Leaders From The Times, London: Edward Arnold & Co. 7s. 6d. net.

HERE are two volumes which offer those who are curious about the modern essay a pleasant contrast in the two styles which are open to the essayist. Mr. Priestley signs his work; he is free to use the personal pronoun and to make the most of it. The writers of the "third leaders" in the London Times must partially conceal themselves behind the remote conception of that editorial "we." Yet both are concerned at the bottom with the effect of the incident on the personal observer. Which method the signed essay or the anonymous leader—yields the livelier and more attractive result?

On the whole the essayist with the signature wins. However tiny his incident and however slight his personal response to it, he is still able to get the last ounce out of his material. For he is writing definitely about himself (as was the father of modern essayists, Montaigne), he is free to say exactly what he likes about himself—and as most of us are curious to learn how others respond to the world about us, he has, at the very beginning of his affair, a slight "pull" with the reader.

The anonymous leader writer has no such advantage. The more he draws upon personal experience, the more he is forced to keep his reflections in a general form. This essential difference tends to flatten out and subdue the style of the leader writer, while it lends a slightly deceptive sparkle to the work of the essayist who has the capital "I" at his command. But, after all, when the leader writer does score, he scores more certainly and by the sheer appeal of what he has to say. There is nothing in Mr. Priestley's reflections, for example, which has the weight, as well as the grace, of the "third leader" on "Mellowness" which is included in the collection from The Times. It opens right away, with the reflection:

"There are many people who like dirt, not on human beings, where they still call it dirt, but on pictures and other works of art, where they call it mellowness."

It closes on the really enlightening note of a universal reminder and discovery which needs no "I" to emphasize it: "We are used to old Gothic churches, and suppose that they

worthy of prolonged study. For relaxation the reader may turn to the "Persian Pictures" of Miss Gertrude Bell. The immense success of her volume of Letters has encouraged the reprint of this series of papers written 25 years ago. The publication is well justified, for with artistic touches she describes a charming people, and depicts the change that a little water can effect on a patch of desert.

The Persian Gulf, by Sir Arnold Wilson. London: The Bodley Head. 25s. net. Persian Pictures, by Gertrude Bell. London: Ernest Benn. 10s. 6d. net.

IT IS due to British effort and to British enterprise that the maritime highway of the Persian Gulf has been kept open for the commerce of the world. The waters have been policed, lighthouses built, buoys and cables laid down. Sir Arnold Wilson, who has a fine record of service in the middle East, was well suited to compile a volume on this interesting arm of the sea.

The Persian Gulf is a misnomer, for at no time have the Persians, the rulers for the most part in the highlands, been able to exercise authority over the water. On the other hand, the Wahabites, now in ascendancy in Arabia, were, at one time, among the boldest of the pirates, and the more dreaded because they believed they had a religious claim to rob and destroy any who disagreed with them. Now, however, the British are on treaty terms with all the inhabitants of the Arabian littoral, and there is peace. Volume which Sir Arnold Wilson has produced is well

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## In a Glasgow Manse

Eliza for Common, by O. Douglas. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran &amp; Co. \$2.

HERE is a novel for almost everyone except the young sophisticates and those who take their cue therefrom. When "Eliza for Common" started out we were just a little afraid it was going to be one of those whimsical stories, but we soon found out that our suspicions were groundless. It is an honest attempt to show what life is like in a Glasgow minister's family. To do that and to hang a long gallery with portraits of nice, ordinary Glasgow folk has been the author's purpose. Her plot and what small thesis she has are only subsidiary. To help in accomplishing her purpose she has intimate knowledge of her material and an easy style.

We have taken the liberty of calling O. Douglas "her." No one has told us, but O. Douglas knows too much about housekeeping to be a man.

When O. Douglas introduces the Rev. Walter Lowrie's family to us they are waiting to see if Jimmie has won a scholarship at Oxford. He did. Otherwise, why speak of it? Jimmie and his college career make a kind of undercurrent of hopes, ambitions and pleasant excursions for other members of the family. When Jimmie is away his father and mother, his sister Eliza and the two hobbled young brothers manage to get their usual tasks, but when he comes home everything is different, especially for Eliza. Eliza loves books, but she is interested in Jimmie's ambition to be a writer, she

people and by the end of the story has neatly paired off all who are of marriageable age. She does it unobtrusively too, without making it seem that she had to juggle the plot to accomplish her purpose. The best of it is that she can make us see the Laidlaws at home, at work and play, in conversation with their friends. The house in Pollock Road, Glasgow, the old homestead in the Border where the Laidlaws summer, have the unmistakable sound of real places. The people, too, are frankly studies from life. They are singularly unaffected and free from cant, and O. Douglas has preserved them on paper with loving-kindness and with humor. She is never afraid to poke fun at her Laidlaws, especially at the fussy, shrewd yet visionary Mother, but the fun is good-natured. There is not a person in the whole book whom the author does not like; except possibly Walter Laidlaw's brother-preacher, the energetic Mr. Stit.

You can see, then, why the sophisticated will quickly find that it is not Laidlaws at home, but there are many other readers, who will be glad of these clearly visualized and decent characters, and will like the pleasant flavor of the book, which in its pungency, cleanness and sweetness quite naturally reminds one of Heather.

Second Innings. A man Pio Baroja, the great Basque novelist, would enjoy. The parts of the book which are most entertaining are those where the editor lets the man talk and talk and talk. That little character sketch of Lucy Vega, the woman timber owner, is one of the most energetic and moving snatches of literature thrown up in talk from the lips of man—no doubt there are better from a man's pen—that we can recall. It is worth quoting a bit of what Mr. Horn would call the "swinging off":

"Full of fire for living, that woman. Like virgin soil. Anything'd grow in a brain like hers. That's why nature prolonged her activities—because she'd always useful thoughts to think. She'd solved the grand solution. 'A rich woman too. Owned a bank. All those trees—and tar-heel camps for turpentine and resin. 'She'd go down to New Orleans with the raft. 'Twas her thinking time of the year. There's no gainsaying the peace of a fine flowing river. It'd bring thoughts of serenity to anyone—not homo stultus. Serenity plus the notion of going somewhere else on the bosom of deep water. When a man can talk like that you don't care a fig for his opinions on life, politics and the virtues of the fighting animal. V. S. P."

There was the shock as of sudden water, one was plunged with violence into new and profound caverns where strange tides sucked and filled, in that first volume. In this second volume, the Romans, Fingal and Caesar is dullish stuff.

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it is a tale of a lonely subaltern in some far-flung outpost of Empire, or a touching, tender story of little children, the hall-mark of Genius is on them all.

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# BARNHART IS ON HAND TO DEFEND

## Wins First Two Games in Roque Tournay but Others Have Perfect Records

**SPECIAL TO THE CHINESE-AMERICAN NEWS MONITOR**

**WARSAW, Ind.—O. E. Barnhart** of Chicago, United States roque champion, who is defending his title at the national tournament of the American Roque League at Winona Lake, appears to have a hard task ahead of him. Barnhart arrived Tuesday afternoon and won his first two games, defeating A. B. Argenbright of Kansas City, 32 to 13, and winning from W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, 32 to 21. Three other players in the first division maintained perfect scores during the

land of Peoria, Ill., president of the American Roque League, and winner of third place in the last national

W. C. Haydn of Cleveland, runner up in the first division two years ago and one of the youngest players in the league, has won his first three stories to his credit. F. C. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., an outstanding player from the Pacific coast division, considered very dangerous, was also considered. He has won his first three games. Krause nearly went with a set back in his game with J. E. Shreiner of Cleveland. Tuesday night, Shreiner was out of the game for a long time. Krause hit two home runs, took two wickets and missed a two-foot shot to the stake. Krause, who at the time had only 14 points, got possession of the balls and won the game 32 to 30 points. The team from the University of Kansas City, is slightly in the lead. He has won three out of four games and his average is 30 1/2 points. C. W.

won three out of four points for an average of 28½. S. W. Rounds of Cleveland, has won two out of three games and has an average of 28 2-3. H. W. Johnson of San Diego, Calif. has won the one game which he has played and is the only player in the

First Division

J. E. Schreiner, Cleveland, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 19;  
W. H. Hoagland, Cleveland, 111; J. T. Conkling, Earlville, N. Y., 14;  
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 10; 32; D. Swisher, Earlville, 10;  
W. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., 2;  
W. H. Hoagland, 32; J. E. Schreiner, 1;  
J. E. Schreiner, 32; D. Swisher, 18;  
W. H. Hoagland, 111; C. R. Zimmerman, 32; H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 5;  
J. E. Schreiner, Earlville, 32; A. F. Argenbright, 13;  
J. E. Schreiner, 32; W. A. Rounds, 10;  
W. H. Hoagland, 111; J. E. Schreiner, 1;  
J. W. Lyman, Kansas City, 27;  
J. E. Schreiner, 32; J. E. Schreiner, 1;  
W. H. Hoagland, 32; A. F. Argenbright, 16;  
O. E. Barnhart, 32; W. A. Rounds, 10;  
W. H. Hoagland, 111;  
W. R. Wornall, Kansas City, Mo., 32;  
H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 22;  
J. E. Schreiner, Earlville, 10;  
S. L. Herr, Chautauque, N. Y., 11.

Cleveland, 25.  
O. 22  
J. H. Wornall, 32; I. H. Scott, Ken  
O. 22  
J. B. Wornall, 32; H. L. Herr, 22.  
S. R. Johnson, San Diego, Calif., 32  
S. Swisher, Campbelltown, O. 22  
J. R. Edwards, 32; C. W. Ackerson  
18.  
L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill., 32  
I. H. Scott, 9.  
S. Rounds 32; L. A. Chamberlain, 14  
J. R. Edwards, 32; I. H. Scott, 11.  
Third Division

32. C. H. Giles, Battle Creek, Mich. 14.  
D. H. Bradley, Pittman, N. Y. 32; 7.  
B. Deen, Knightstown, Ind. 13.  
C. H. Giles, 32; Freeman, 14.  
R. R. Johnston, Westerville O., 32.  
W. A. Cook, Derry, Pa., 7.  
W. Woodard, Bloomington, Ill., 32.  
G. J. Poth, Dayton, O., 15.  
W. Woodward, 32; T. B. Deen, 9.

**LABOR DAY PICKED  
FOR OPENING GAME**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**NEW YORK**—The dates for the

relationship of the Americas, between the United States and Argentina, has been fixed. On Labor Day, Sept. 3, the first match will be staged at International Field, Meadowbrook, Westbury, L. I., the same place where the recent international struggles between the United States and England have been held. The permanent stands there seat 30,000 people and unless an unusual interest develops, are enough in the

The second match is set for the following Saturday, Sept. 8, while in the event that the first two are divided, the third and decisive contest will be played on the following Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The time for each match has been set at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, daylight saving time. This will give plenty of time for the game before the

trains will run direct to the field from the Pennsylvania Station and all the other arrangements of preceding matches will be duplicated.

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**WALSH SETS FAST PACE**  
SPECTAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**CHICAGO**—With a score of 68-70, 138, Frank Walsh of the Butte des Morts Club, Appleton, Wis., set the pace for the open championship tournament.

tion at the Idlewild Golf Club near here. Walsh thus broke par twice in one day, by four strokes and two strokes, respectively, and led the qualifiers. Ten other contenders also broke par. Abelard G. Espinosa of the Columbian Country Club, winner of the Western Open last week, was second with a count of 65-74-139, and his brother, A. R. Espinosa of the Illinois Golf Club, was third with 72-71-143. Most of the stars who competed in the Western last

**HUNGARY STILL LEADS IN CHS.**  
THE HAGUE (AP)—Hungary, with 36½, was still in the lead at the close of play Tuesday in the Olympic tournament on the International Chess Federation. The current standings follow: Czechoslovakia, 27½; United States, 25½; Austria, 25; Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, 24½; France, 24½ each; Denmark, 24; Argentina and Belgium, 22½ each; Holland, 21½; Germany and Rumania, 20½ each.

**VETERAN RETURNS TO DIAMOND**  
WICHITA, Kan. (P)—James O. Crandall, known 15 years ago as a relief pitcher and pinch hitter for the New York National League Baseball Club, has quit the role of part owner of the Wichita team to return to the playing ranks with Sacramento. On organization of the Federal League in 1914 Crandall left the Giants and went to the St. Louis Club of that league, where he

**PHILLIPS POLO TEAM WINS**  
RED BANK, N. J.—Maxwell Phillips polo team, with Gen. Howard S. Borden, veteran Rumson player, starring at No. 1, overcame a three-goal handicap and won a hard-fought match, played Tuesday, on the Spring Lake, four at the Sun Eagle Country Club, by the score of 12 to 8. It was the third game of the tournament for the Sun Eagle Polo Club, cups General Borden played in his

goals.



## Fashions and Crafts

## Autumn Fashions in Coats

IT IS no surprise to women who have "fashion sense" to hear that the advance fall fashions in coats show an absolute change from the pencil silhouette of one of dips and flares, of capes and swayed effects. Dresses will, of course, continue to be full. All the materials launched for this autumn attest to that. The stiffened chiffons, so much and yet so little like tulle, the crisp tulle and moirés and the glorious wealth of rich colors all point to great elegance in clothes this winter. Uniforms, flat surfaces, extreme, difficult, classic simplicity have passed.

## Voluminous Wraps

To be compatible with this change in line, coats for all occasions show a sharp divergence. Evening wraps displayed for summer wear evidenced the first indication of this voluminous mode. Two satin wraps displayed recently were perfect examples of the intricacy of detail and the consequent elaboration of the style. One cape was of aquamarine satin, with the satin cut in curving sections to a little above the knee where a wide ruffle of satinizing width was shirred to the bottom and up the front in the same surging line. On the shoulder and at the knee were clusters of white gardenias, sharp in relief against the blue of the wrap. The other was of creamy yellow satin with a shirred neckline, shoulder flares shirred at the top and a low-posed ruffle.

Necessarily, the fabrics used for these wraps must be soft and clinging or else the lines become blurred and lose their beauty; for this reason the suppleness of transparent velvet and the softness of satin make them the most popular materials. Wraps are frankly as wide and full as possible, and there is nothing incongruous about their wide sleeves, fringe, rich furs, and added style features in the form of cowl backs, shirring at the shoulder, and long scarves, since they are all so perfectly in rhythm with the dresses they are to accompany.

## Jewel Colors in the Lead

Then, too, the fact that color is coming back and the long-popular beige and black are "out," makes the coloring of evening wraps a matter of great diversity. Accordingly, a wide range of jewel colors is shown. One of coral velvet has a kolinsky fur collar which rolls back to the waistline. To make the lines of the wrap even the sweeter, a long scarf is draped over the shoulders and is poised on the right shoulder with streamers dropping to the bottom of the wrap. A blouse back is slightly indicated and a flare is set on in the back in scalloped lines.

Others are of sea-green—an especially lovely color when worn over a yellow frock—aquamarine and sapphire-blue.

Although a great many velvet capes are lined with satin and have a color contrasting with that of the lining on the outside of the wrap in the form of a rolling or cowl collar, others have linings of matching color in georgette or satin.

A cape from Louise Boulanger is lined in black satin and has a pointed shoulder cape and a cowl collar.

Fur Coats Are Individualized

So far, only evening wraps have been considered, but fur wraps and coats, travel and dress coats show this same dramatic change. Fur coats, indeed, have been so utterly transformed by the realization that models suited to individuals are needed that a great deal might be said on the subject. Covering it briefly, however, the silhouette is circular and flared and no longer straight-line except in sports coats.

To change the styles in this way means a more lavish use of skins, especially on coats that are fitted slightly at the top and wider moderately below the hips or on those which are more extreme, with their fullness below the hips and a more molded effect above.

Two other points where style interest centers are at the collar and sleeves. Cushion and shawl collars are seen a great deal with cushion collars on dress coats and luxurious shawl collars of long-haired furs on sports and travel coats. On evening wraps is used the flat reverse collar of ermine.

A black broadtail model has flaring, bell-shaped sleeves and a scarf collar of broadtail hanging loose on one side.

A mink coat is of rich simplicity, straight in line with a scarf tying at the neck on one side and an accompanying tiny muff.

The decorative note on a coat of silver muskrat is a large scarf trimmed with darker fur at the ends. The scarf and cravat effect is seen again on a Hudson seal coat with uncut sleeves shaped at the wrist to form a slight puff. The upstanding collar is confined closely about the neck by a scarf of Chinese weasel in canary color.

Other details on fur coats that add femininity are the capelets or hanging from the back and the tiny muff that has been absent for a long time.

In the more simple sports coats for autumn, although the lines are still straight, certain individual touches differentiate them from last winter's models. The fur is used in a new manner, for one thing, and also the material is different. One of the new model sports coats illustrates the use of fur in a different way by utilizing the head and the tail

in a luxurious shawl collar. The bottom of this homespun coat has a plaid design, another new note.

Dress coats have still sharper notes of differentiation. The silhouettes have a dash and swagger and a wealth of swaying grace achieved by capes, flares, tunics, cravats. All the effects of the fur coat are modified slightly for the dress coat of cloth.

## Et ceteras and Novelties

London

DUPLICATION given to such articles as stockings, belts and scarves make for good dressing and give individuality. To choose the right tone for the stockings to go with one's dress is by no means a difficult task nowadays, for in the great variety of colors almost any tone can be harmonized. A striking novelty in hosiery here in London is seen in the shaded stocking. With a black satin shoe, decorated with a diamond jewel, a pair of shaded stockings, shading from off-white to steel, looks most effective, the light color running up the front of the leg and merging in the dark color at the back. These worn with a black lace dress mounted on white chiffon would be very chic.

Belts are often made to correspond with the color and design of the popular half-square shoulder kerchiefs. A smart belt is formed of round military braid fastened with a crystal jewel composed of two square stones the size of large caramels. The most effective scarves are those with red and navy designs and may be worn with a red and white belt of military braid.

In shoes, too, there are some novelties. Leather mixtures are popular, such as dull and shiny skins, or plain and figured. In the former style there are such combinations as suede and black or patent and calf; among the plain and figured combinations, lizard is used with a plain leather. Colored footwear is popular. A delicate model is in war-green suede with heels and part of the back-up in green kid; another pair in cherry-red lizard has plain red kid trimmings. Beach shoes may be had in bright-colored rubber with heels about an inch high, the holiday gaily being expressed in such tones as cherry-red and china-blue.

Another novelty, one that will be interesting to gardeners, is the bright suede-leather gloves made of stout skins dyed a variety of strong colors. Many of these gloves are thonged with leather in contrasting shades; for instance, a vivid green pair is thonged with yellow and a mauve pair with currant red.

## Mending Rubber Aprons

Nearly all women possess one or more of the popular kitchen aprons. When these become torn, most women think they must be discarded, since mending with thread is out of the question. They can, however, be mended easily and quickly in the following manner:

Underneath the tear, lay a piece of adhesive plaster. If this is warmed before using, it will adhere better. Press the torn edges smoothly together over it. If the piece is small, it will hardly show. If larger, the mended place may be concealed by a discarded rubber apron of another color. For instance, a flower-shaped piece of adhesive plaster, with a hole in the center, may be used to mend a tear in the apron so that it will look as if it were used decoratively. A glance at the elaborately trimmed rubber aprons in the stores will suggest ways in which this can be done. To attach these pieces, use rubber cement, which is very inexpensive and may be purchased at automobile supply shops.

## Redyeing Hosiery

Redyeing of faded silk hosiery, as figured out by an expert, should take less than three-quarters of an hour and require no other receptacle than a medium-sized, ordinary stew pan. The question of weight has also been estimated as one-eighth of a pound, on the average, for each pair of stockings.

Household dyes are accompanied with such explicit directions as to bleaching as well as coloring that it is now possible to void the original shade and have the redyed hosiery of a lighter tone. This removing of the original color is known as "stripping" or "discharging" according to trade parlance. If directions are carefully followed there should be no difficulty in recoloring from a darker to a lighter shade, the stockings having been previously washed thoroughly before either voiding the color or commencing the dyeing process.

As the dissolving and straining of the dye is an important detail, directions should be carefully followed. An excellent strainer for the dissolved dye is made by putting three layers of cheesecloth into an ordinary wire strainer. This keeps any bits of undissolved dye from going through the strainer into the receptacle of hot dye. As soon as the dyeing liquid begins to boil the stockings should be put in and allowed to boil for whatever time the directions state, the stockings being kept continuously moving in the water by means of a long kitchen spoon. A stick is not so good as imperceptible slivers may injure the fine mesh of the silk. When the boiling period is over, the stockings are removed and the color-setting ingredient added to the dye bath, which is then thoroughly stirred. The stockings are then returned to the receptacle and allowed to boil for the second period which is usually about twice as long as the first and during this time the same constant stirring should be repeated. There is nothing left to do but the several rinsings, the proof of completion being a final rinsing water that is almost clear.

## Edging Skirts and Coats

AS HAS been pointed out recently in these columns, edging a skirt or short coat with a band of contrasting color or design is one of the most distinctive notes of the year. The home dressmaker, seeing these lovely garments on display in the shops, longs to use the idea in her own sewing, but all too often she does not know how to employ it successfully.

Most amateurs have the idea that a straight band may be applied satisfactorily to a straight edge, as on a plaited skirt. This is a grave mistake, because the chief beauty of the trimming lies in its perfect smoothness and a straight band wrinkles along the line of machine stitching in spite of all the care one may exercise in applying it.

## The Bias Strip

The material for edging any garment should be cut absolutely on the bias. It should be twice the width desired for the band, plus two seams. After stitching the lengths together,

end-to-end, and pressing the seams flat, snip off the projecting triangles. With the right side of the goods out, fold the material lengthwise so the raw edges meet and the fold lies smooth and true, and baste the band near the crease. Press the fold in the goods, taking care not to iron over the basting thread if the material will hold its impress, as, for instance, stiff tulle will do. Do not remove this basting, however, until the band is finished.

Next, fold over the raw edges as if they were one and baste them down the width desired for the seam. Press, and remove these bastes. Separate the folds at the top of the band and lay one edge of the band on the edge of the garment where it is to be applied. Be careful to see that the edge of the band folded toward the center on the inside will come on the under side of the garment. Baste the other edge to the right side of the frock, pinning it every few inches before basting to insure the band's lying perfectly smooth.

In sewing the band to the garment, place the bias so it lies underneath the cloth as it goes through the machine. This gives a tiny stretch to the edge and helps greatly in making it set well when the band is finished. The crease near the edge indicates the line the machine stitching is to follow.

Pull out the basting threads along the seam and press it down carefully. If this pressing must be done on the right side, lay a cloth over the seam so the goods will not emerge shiny from the ordeal. Next comes slipstitching the top of the fold on the other edge of the band to the line of machine stitching that shows on the under side of the garment. With the exercise of a little skill, this can be done so no stitches will show through on the right side of the material. Now pull out the basting at the bottom of the band and press the work carefully. A skirt so finished at the bottom is especially apt to be successful. It is plain to see that the colored band ripples as the wearer walks. Such plaiting is the next step in making the skirt, and may be done at home or at a shop that makes a specialty of such work.

## Turning Corners

A band to be applied to a coat is made in the same way as that for a skirt. Especial care must be taken in turning the corners, however, for the beauty of the whole garment depends upon this being done just right. An excellent way to determine the line on which the band is to be sewed diagonally at the corner is as follows:

Cut from paper a duplicate pattern of the corner of the front of the coat, letting the new pattern take in about 10 inches along each of the two adjoining edges. Finish the pattern by indicating the width of the completed band on both edges, allowing a seam on the coat, and trim off the paper along these lines. Now fold the pattern diagonally from the inside corner to that on the outside.

Baste the band down the front of the garment, then lay the pattern on it. The diagonal fold will indicate the line the machine stitching is to follow to make the corner perfectly square. Fold the free end of the band back at the point indicating the outside corner, mark the diagonal and stitch on the machine. Do not trim off the seam until the band is satisfactorily adjusted to the adjoining edge.

After the band is stitched and pressed on the right side of the coat, slipstitch the under side in position as previously described. The mitered corners on the inside of the band may be blindstitched and pressed carefully.

## In Combining Gems

The layman does not always understand the technique which produces admired effects. Jewelry, at the moment, is conspicuously vivid, complex and fascinating. Why is this so? Largely because of the juxtaposition of gems which are cut differently from one another, and

which thus break up variously and interestingly the reflections of light.

Pictorial effects are sometimes achieved in this way by means of rough and smooth stones being used together to produce the feeling of motion, as is the case with a bridge-and-waterfall brooch, where water seems to ripple and plunge because of the play of light on sundry surfaces. Foreshortened effects in animals "sculptured" in gems are also interesting as exhibitions of this technique.

## Great Vogues From Little Happenings

There is often some little incident connected with the origin of a popular fashion which, if known, would give to it added interest. For instance, the story goes that the vogue of the neck kerchief started on the tennis courts. A famous tennis expert, realizing that the scarf that encircled her head was gradually loosening its hold, continued her vigorous play until the knotted headband popped over her ears and rested carelessly around her neck. There it remained until the game was over. Meantime another player pulled off her head scarf and tied it around her waist. The picturesque effect of these two arrangements, as worn by the tennis players, was quickly noted and within a few days the furore for the present adjustment of kerchiefs commenced.

Another little story is related as to the origin of the vogue for boutonnières and corsage bouquets of mixed flowers. It seems that a charming French woman was in the habit of receiving so many floral offerings from her admiring friends that she was at a loss to know how to treat all impartially. After a little experimenting, she discovered that by selecting a blossom or a leaf from each bouquet she could assemble an unusual cluster, which would please all and slight none. Every day she wore an odd corsage consisting of a single carnation, a spray of lily-of-the-valley, a tiny rosebud, or what-for-me-not, sweet pea, or whatever combination was made necessary by the flowers received. These ingenious groups of blossoms aroused great admiration, and were soon faithfully reproduced by makers of artificial flowers, thus starting the vogue for the mixed bouquet.

## Drawn-Work on Hats

Paris  
An entirely new note in hat trimming seen here is a band of drawn-work introduced in a straw hat. Strands are pulled out in bands and hemstitched exactly as in linen, and, with a lining of silk in a contrasting color showing through, it makes a lacy, flat trimming which is most effective and original. Another novelty in hats is the use of a coarse shiny straw, covered with felt cut in bands allowing the straw to show through. Both of these types of hat emphasize the present popularity of straw.

## From Simplification to Multiplication

To gain color effects and bouffant lines, evening gowns are frequently made with three superimposed skirts, each a different color but harmonizing in some interesting manner with its associates. One recalls one of the bedrooms in the recent Lord & Taylor Exposition which made strange use of pale pink with aquamarine blue, when one sees a triple frock of this type which has a first skirt of royal-blue, followed by one of dainty pink, which is further paled by a final drapery of white.

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## Cotton Lingerie in Many Styles

By ALIDA VREELAND

APPARENTLY well-pleased with his cotton campaign in the world of women's outer apparel, King Cotton is now turning his attention to those daintier garments worn beneath their dresses and which well-groomed women choose with as much precision. And here again he is having most gratifying results.

A field in which cotton has been particularly serviceable is in that of athletic underwear. With the vogue for strenuous exercise among women increasing, as it seems to every year, a special type of underwear, strongly made, easily laundered, yet with feminine appeal was bound to come forth. At the present time these all-around requirements seem to be met in the garments popularly known as "shorts."

## Feminine Versions of Men's Comfort

They are, of course, a feminized version of the type of undergarment men have enjoyed for years. One by one the simple styles which the sterner sex has claimed for its own are succumbing to feminine interpretation. "Today," one manufacturer recently observed, "it is easier to count the masculine garments women do not wear than those they do."

Because of their brevity they are well suited for wear with short tennis dresses or clothes used in gymnasiums or dancing classes. And now that designers have seen the wisdom of getting away from the mannish striped broadcloth effects, more women than ever, even those lacking athletic enthusiasms, are considering them with an approving eye. Fashioned as they now are in tempting dainties, voiles, batistes and prints—crossed by batistes being especially favored—they can be purchased separately or with matching bandeaux. For cool-weather wear, a shirt similar in line to the masculine has been designed.

In pajamas the dimities, cambrics, broadcloths and Japanese crepes are being stressed. The coolie pajama ensemble is another three-piece outfit with which madam may swell the already well "enssembled" wardrobe. These are sponsored in dotted, striped and flowered motifs, generally combined with a plain material for contrast. Many subscribe to modern treatment with geometric designs. One pajama model with sleeveless jumper was of melon-color broadcloth with collar and cuffs of a print, while the coolie coat, with three-quarter-length sleeves, turned the print outside and revealed the plain lining in triple-pointed reverses.

## Pastel Tints

Imported from France, Belgium and the Philippines is a group of exquisite undergarments tinted in the most alluring pastel shades—pale, maize, peach, coral, flesh and blue. For those who prefer the purely feminine in everything, these hand-

made gowns of voile are well-nigh irresistible. Finished with either delicate narrow bindings or fine laces around neck and arms, they are further embellished with small applicable floral designs in white or softly blending colors across the front, with additional bits of drawn-work and hand embroidery.

Batiste, too, is frequently tinted, adding color attraction to its soft and cool appearance. Garments made of it are daintily trimmed similar to those of voile. Some of the flesh-toned Philippine gowns are applied in pale blue and have the usual fine white scalloped work for a finish. Refined groups of hand-stitched shoulder tucks are noted on others. A varied collection of pure white batiste gowns with drawn-work motifs makes the most insatiable color addict waver for a moment before their cool snowy texture.

Envelope chemises of one type are cut short from the hips and fall into swinging groups of pleats. These drawn underthings are in all the pastel tints of voile and are a fitting complement to the delicately shaded frocks worn with them.

For those preferring two separate pieces, the vest and stepie combinations are tastefully assembled. Drawn teddy has tiny coral flowers with orchid and blue leaves, the whole completed with ecru net edging.

Practically all these underthings match one another in design and color, so that charming sets of gowns, step-in, vest and teddy can be arranged in ensemble form.

## Colored Uniforms for Maids

Maids' uniforms in colors to match household decorations are one of the most pleasing and smart interpretations of the new vogue for color. This fashion was created not long ago by one of New York's leading stores, and while the idea has not been widely accepted, it is seen carried out in some of the most fashionable establishments.

The uniforms, conventional in appearance, are tailored of silk broadcloth and lustrous rayons in such inviting shades as rose, green, orchid and blue. Worn with them are dainty organdy apron sets, bound in color to match the uniform.

Such a vogue bids fair to have a larger following as summer advances, for these uniforms are refreshing and novel. And it provides a welcome change from the gray and black which have become almost traditional.



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Sales	High	Low	Last	1st July	Sales	High	Low	Last	1st July
3 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2400 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2600 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	2900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3000 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3400 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3600 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	3900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4000 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4400 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4600 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	4900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
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1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	5100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	5200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	5300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
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1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	5500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
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1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	5700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	5800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
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1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6400 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6600 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	6900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	7000 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	7100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	7200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	7300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
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1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	7900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
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1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8400 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8600 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	8900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9000 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9100 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9200 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9300 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9400 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9500 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9600 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9700 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9800 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	9900 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75
1000 Abitibi pr. 90	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	10000 Grand St. 75	75	75	75	75

RISES DESPITE  
HIGHER MONEYMany Issues Make New  
Highs for Year—High-Priced  
Specialties Buoyant

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Disregarding high money rates, the stock market today gave a demonstration of some strength in which at least a dozen issues were marked up to new high levels for the year. Trading showed marked expansion in volume in reflection of increasing public participation.

Call money renewed at 7 1/2 per cent, the highest initial charge since July 13, but a plentiful supply of funds made its appearance at that figure, and lower rates are looking for shortly. Time money and commercial paper rates held firm. Outside the stock market, chief speculative interest centered in another break of \$2.50 a bale in cotton prices on reports of continued favorable crop weather.

United States Steel common was rather sluggish, probably because Wall Street had expected larger earnings per share in the first half of the year. Railroad and General Motors stock, on the other hand, the former selling 4 1/2 points above yesterday's final quotation by early afternoon.

Violent advances took place in some of the high priced specialties which have been under pool sponsorship. Case Threshing stock, for example, rose 1 1/2 to a new high record at 28 1/2 and Indian Refining preferred 1 1/2.

Montgomery Ward continued its sensational advance by climbing 8 points to a high record at 192 1/2. International Harvester, Atlantic Refining, Johns-Manville, Frank & Sons, Coca-Cola and Houston advanced 4 to nearly 3 points.

New peak prices for the year or longer also were registered by American Can, Electric Auto Lite, Grand Stores, Jewel Tea, Kroger Stores, Pillsbury Flour, Real Silk Hosiery, Sears, Roebuck and Worthington Pump.

**Bonds Slightly Firmer**

The bond market was slightly firmer today, as call money renewed at 7 1/2 per cent, a half point less than the high mark reached in yesterday's "money race." Trading was in greater volume, but still dull.

Dodge Brothers debenture 6s were in continued heavy demand as a result of the merger with Chrysler, and reached a new high price for the year on a small gain.

Rails were again the center of activity. Baltimore & Annapolis advanced 4 1/2. Erie refunding and improvement 4 1/2. Nickel Plate 5 1/2. A and Union Pacific issues improved, while St. Paul adjustment 5s, Rock Island refunding 4 1/2, International & Great Northern 5s and New York Central refunding 5s were under pressure. Louisville & Nashville 4 1/2 dropped nearly 2 points.

New York traction were soft.

Cuba Cane Sugar debenture 8s and Cuba Dominican Sugar 7 1/2s were depressed somewhat from yesterday's level, although Cuban American Sugar was still weak. Anaconda Copper 6s, Bethlehem Steel 6 1/2s, and Western Spencer 7s showed slight improvement.

Barnes 6s showed increased strength in response to higher call money rates. New York & Richmond Gas 6s was outstanding with a loss of nearly 3 points in the irregular utility group.

The foreign list also was irregular.

## DIVIDENDS

Ohio Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Inland Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Savage Arms Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Annual dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Beacon Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Second preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1, was also declared.

Southwest Gas Utilities Corporation, a consolidation of 22 natural gas distributing systems, operating in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Beacon Manufacturing Co. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

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## STEEL'S PROFIT

HAS GOOD GAIN

Net in Second Quarter of  
\$2.75 Share Compares  
With \$2.11 in First

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Steadily improving conditions in the steel industry were reflected in the report of the United States Steel Corporation showing total earnings of \$16,932,800 for the second quarter as compared with \$10,934,932 for the first three months.

Net income was reported at \$20,428,000, equivalent to \$2.75 a share on common stock compared with \$2,000,000, or \$2.11 a share in the first quarter. As compared with the second quarter of last year, total earnings showed an increase of \$892,328.

Earnings for the first half of 1928 were equivalent to \$4.8 a share, compared with \$5.60 a share on the common stock during the first six months of 1927. Total earnings for the first half were \$7,867,018, compared with \$9,125,185 for the first half of last year, while first half net income was \$5,236,040, compared with \$4,606,250 during the first six months of 1927.

In a formal statement, President James A. Farrell said that business is proceeding as usual, with an improving tendency in operations and an inclination on the part of customers to cover for forward business. While the demand for finished steel products in the second quarter equaled 84 1/2 per cent of total mill capacity, as compared with 86 per cent in the first quarter, or an advance of 1 1/2 per cent, in the second quarter of 1927, he said that tonnage shipments actually exceeded the total for the corresponding quarter of last year.

The 14 1/2 per cent increase in earnings he ascribed to slightly higher selling prices for the second quarter, together with improved operating costs and the



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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint, dark smudge is visible near the bottom center of the page.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the center of the page.

11

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the top edge. The page is otherwise empty of any text or markings.

Y<sub>2</sub>

... in the second quarter of 1921.

101.196.



## English 'Coupon Contests' May Be Held Illegal

Newspaper Circulations Have Been Inflated by "Sporting" Competitions

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Great importance is attached to a test case brought by the police against the proprietors of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, who were charged with having illegally published in their paper on March 9 a coupon for a ready-money football betting business.

For many months these coupon contests based on various sporting events, but generally on football games, have been arousing an increasingly serious amount of attention from advertisers, advertising agents and the owners of the less sensational newspapers which do not provide such contests in their columns. It has been known that the circulation of many newspapers have been tremendously inflated through the purchase of copies for the sole purpose of clipping the coupon and attempting by means of it to win the prize offered.

As advertising rates are based mainly on circulation totals, this means that advertisers have been asked to pay for circulation which was to a large extent waste, and unseen by any reader's eye. The police put forward the proposition that any copy of the newspaper which was first used for coupon clipping and for nothing else. The police believe that in 2½ days more than 100,000 of such coupons were sent in and a watch kept on a central box for the reception of coupons in Sheffield showed that more than 17,000 envelopes had been deposited.

After police complaint the rules had been altered to some extent regarding the names that might be sent in, but there was nothing to prevent any betting enthusiast from sending in coupons signed with the names of other members of his family. Testimony was given to prove that the mathematical likelihood of winning the large prize offered was so small as to be farcical. To win, it was necessary to predict correctly the winners of a considerable number of games, so that little technical skill but a high degree of chance was present.

The police brought the Sheffield case simply to get a ruling from the courts on the construction of the law. In these circumstances the Sheffield magistrates found the proprietors guilty and imposed a fine of £5. The magistrates pointed out that the case was of national importance and ought to be considered by a higher tribunal, as it doubtless will be. As to the charge that the extra copies are bought solely for the betting coupon there can be no serious doubt. Further developments will be watched with the greatest interest by all firms whose products are widely marketed by means of advertising.

## Efficiency Experts to Leave Geneva

Resignations of "Scientific Management" Officers Involve Reorganization

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GENEVA—The resignation of Paul Deviant, the director, and Percy Brown, the American deputy director, of the Scientific Management Institute at Geneva will not affect the working of the institute which is being carried on as usual. There was a divergence of opinion as to the lines on which the institute should be run, but now the way is clear for their full and thorough reorganization which the executive committee desired to take in hand.

The Management Institute owed its inception to the Twentieth Century Fund, while the International Labor Office has supplied the premises and a certain number of the staff. Started a year and a half ago, it was always understood that for the first few years the undertaking must be considered in the nature

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**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Funds are continuing to come in, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor reports, in response to the appeal for £150,000 which was launched a few months ago in order to provide a secondary school for girls of all nationalities and a primary school for boys of British parentage in Egypt. The girls' school is intended to be run on parallel lines to Victoria College, Alexandria, which aims to give boys of all nationalities an education based on that provided by the English "public" school. The new primary school, on the other hand, is intended mainly for the children of Maltese and Cypriot residents in the country who cannot afford the more expensive form of education.

The first charge on the new fund, however, is a sum of £10,000 earmarked for certain repairs and extensions at Victoria College. This institution, which is the only one of its kind in Egypt, was started at the beginning of the present century. Its fees are relatively higher than those charged by the other non-governmental schools in the country, most of which are run by the various missionary organizations of Christian denominations, those of the Jesuits and Franciscan Brothers being specially prominent.

The cultural background of all these establishments whether for boys or girls is generally French or Italian. Hitherto, there has been no opportunity for girls to obtain secondary education on British lines in Alexandria and the British missionary primary schools number only one each for boys and girls. In view of the role played by Great Britain in Egypt, it has been decided that steps must be taken to remedy the deficiency.

The appeal was inaugurated this spring at a mass meeting of British

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### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

**Choice Apartments**  
IN  
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In the Hotel Kenmore and the Kenmore Annex choice apartments, furnished or unfurnished, on long or short leases are now available. They combine the privacy of your own home, plus the facilities of one of Boston's newest and finest hotels.

**Kenmore Apartments**  
Each apartment consists of reception hall, attractive living room, sunny bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom, and tiled bath. Rental unfurnished, from \$125 up.

**Kenmore Annex**  
Kitchenette apartments of living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom, and tiled bath. Rental unfurnished, from \$75 per month, including heat, light, and water.

**Immediate Inspection Advisable**

**The KENMORE**  
Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Sq.

**BACK BAY APARTMENTS**  
1-2-3 rooms in first class buildings. Convenient location, moderate rentals, some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard, resident janitor for each building.

**Coleman & Gilbert**  
339 Huntington Ave., Boston  
Tel. Back Bay 1516

**BOSTON**—Attractive 4-room apartment; porch, reception hall; block from Beacon St.; rents reasonable. Tel. Asp. 8873 or 14 Med. field St., Suite 6.

**BOSTON**—Attractive front apartment, 4 rooms including unusually large living room; adults; rent \$60. 84 Hemenway St. Apply to JANITOR or Tel. ASPINWALL 8975.

**TO LET**—Newly improved 3 minutes to car, suite 3 rooms, alcove, bath; \$40. Tel. 4447 Newton North, Newton, Mass.

**BOSTON**—490 Commonwealth Ave., will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Wacaworth.

**BOSTON**—10 Kenmore St.—Will sublet 3-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Wacaworth.

**FRAMINGHAM, MASS.**  
TO LET—2-room house, all improvements, sunny, K-383, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**JERSEY CITY, N. J.**—Four rooms, all improvements; private house; \$60. WM. E. SCHNEIDER, 36 Sherman Pl. Tel. Journal 84-688.

**KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS**, furnished and unfurnished, under owner's care. 39 Hemenway Street, Boston.

**RICHMOND HILL**—Modern 5-room apartment with bath in 2-family house. Tel. Virginia 3735, 8744 120th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

of an experiment and that its continuation would depend both on the support which it obtained from governments and voluntary sources and on the practical results which it obtained. The donors of the money from America made it clear that in time they expected to be relieved of financial responsibility for the institute.

The institute has perhaps not met its first test as its original supporters hoped in particular in the direction of obtaining financial assistance from other sources. But there is good reason to hope that under the new scheme of organization it will show more rapid progress. Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Office, said recently that the institute had rendered great assistance in promoting the development of rationalization in European industries. It has collected much valuable information and it is ready to give advice to employers as to the practical results of adopting scientific management in their works so that they may produce more cheaply by improving their accounting and distribution by the elimination of waste and the use of the best technique.

It has thus become a clearing house for ideas which have proved their value to business men in Europe, who may legitimately be expected to provide some of the cost of maintaining the institute.

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### REAL ESTATE

**Chestnut Hill, Mass.**

**FOR SALE**—Large, comfortable house with about an acre and one-half high laid with large trees and unusually attractive features; quiet, but very convenient; near Longwood Cricket Club, station, golf links, etc.

**COFFIN & TABER**  
24 Milk Street, Boston, Liberty 5434.

**FOR SALE**  
LOVELY HOME IN CLARENDON, VA. Seven rooms and reception hall; full cellar and attic; hot water heat, gas, electricity; lot 100 ft. wide; fruit and shrubbery; 2-story garage; on bus line, one block from school; 25 minutes from center of Washington; bargain to quick buyer. Address Owner, MABLE P. PAYNE, Clarendon, Va.

**WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON, N. J.**—For sale, opposite 70th St., New York City. Modern 3-room residence with garage; plot 35x100, sun porch, hot water heat, all conveniences; sacrifice \$14,500, terms. FRANK G. SHERK, 29 28th St., Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—Large dairy farm; 60 acres; modern house, 140 acres of timber and pastures; supply town with sand, gravel; running water, electric lights, etc.; also cottage; 5 miles from stores, most offices, schools, and summer resorts; make ideal summer school or vacation home. JOSEPH GILBERT, Owner, Wilmington, Vt.

**HOME FINDING SERVICE**  
**LOUISE F. ESSIG**  
202 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.

**CONNECTICUT** summer cottage, cool, seashore, near 2000 ft. elevation, 1000 ft. from shore; improvements; \$5000, time 1937; terms negotiable. MRS. ALKEN, 580 West 181st, New York City.

**SHORT-TERM RESIDENCE**  
**BRITON C. BELL**  
1100 Bell Ave., Bayville, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 2444

**LOFTS TO LET**  
NEW YORK CITY  
Business lots to rent; 3rd and 8th floors of 2-story building; size 15x75; large windows front and back; ideal building for storage, warehouse, or light industrial use; rent \$100 per month; terms negotiable. Tel. 4-1000, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

**HELP WANTED**  
A YARMER and wife accustomed to modern machinery and bearing men; good wages; THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**  
**SALES ENGINEER**  
National organization, operating 25 branch offices in the United States and Canada, has an opening for a capable, well-educated sales engineer with experience in electrical, mechanical, or chemical engineering experience valuable, but not absolutely essential; remuneration on salary and commission basis; excellent advancement opportunities; present and past employment in similar positions; details of present and past employment in similar positions; details of present and past employment in similar positions.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**  
BOSTON, 90 North St., Suite 7—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, reception hall, bath, kitchenette, indefinitely; facing church square. Tel. 4-1000, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

**NEW YORK CITY**, 335 West 1st St., Two- at apartments, bath, kitchen; also new adjoining bath. Telephone KENNEDY 1096.

**BOSTON**—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, near the Christian Science church; nicely furnished. Tel. Ken. 4033.

**ROOMS TO LET**  
NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th Street—Large large outside room with lavatory, all modern conveniences, including bath, kitchenette, and refrigerator. Tel. 4-1000, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

**BOSTON**, 97 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Newly furnished apartment, all conveniences; transient accommodations. Tel. Copley 5234.

**BOSTON**, 364 Marlboro St.—Rooms in quiet home, some with view; permanent or transient guests. Back Bay 9106.

**BOSTON**, 8 Dalton St., corner Clarendon, Suite 4—Light, airy rooms; Christian Scientist preferred. Call evenings, Back Bay 4338.

**BOSTON**, 102 Beacon St.—Large front room, nicely furnished; exceptional view; suitable for practitioner, students, visitors or business; modern conveniences, including bath, kitchenette, and refrigerator. Tel. 4-1000, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

**BOSTON**, 57 Westland Ave.—Under new management; modern improvements; comfortable; quiet; modern improvements; continuous. Tel. 4-1000, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

**BOSTON**—11 Norway Street, Suite 3—Room suitable for 1 or 2 persons; facing park. Tel. Back Bay 1835.

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**—Private family will rent one or two rooms, centrally located, K-284. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**, 1674 Beacon St.—Very desirable room with bath; good board near Tel. Asp. 8975.

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(Continued)

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Pennsylvania

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(Continued)

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Pennsylvania

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(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Boomerang in Politics

ONE who reads between the lines may be able to discover, if the eye is discerning, circumstantial indications which tend to confirm the suspicion that all is not well in the camp of the Tammany wets. Governor Smith, having insisted that he should dictate the plank upon which he prefers to stand, and having overridden the judgment of his party advisers in the selection of Mr. Raskob as his campaign manager, appears now to find himself in the perplexing attitude of the hunter who grasped a bear by its abbreviated caudal appendage and did not dare to let go.

Speaking more precisely, the Governor, having discovered the increasing disfavor with which his repudiation of his party's dry plank is being received by the rank and file of unprejudiced Democrats in all parts of the United States, is indicating his own restiveness and deep concern over the situation which he, and no one else, has brought about. He has opened the floodgates which have released all the pent-up destructiveness which disrespect and disregard for law have engendered in the thoughts of the viciously inclined and the crafty profiteers who are robbing the addicts and those who foolishly submit to the mesmerism of a familiar evil in a somewhat deceptive disguise.

Curbing and deflecting this flood of sentiment which the wet faction within the Governor's party apparently hoped would sweep the country off its feet, is a powerful and growing sober phalanx which is strengthening its ranks day by day. For a time following the Houston convention it seemed that this emphatic reaction against Tammany might be confined quite definitely to the South. Evidently, Governor Smith and Mr. Raskob believed that northern Democrats would submit without protest to the dictates of Tammany Hall. But the cloud which at first seemed no larger than a man's hand has grown into the proportions of an overshadowing menace to the camp of the wets. The significance of the plan outlined by the Governor and his manager is seen, when it is regarded in all its ramifications, in its true light and in its actual proportions. Partisans who might condone much are finding it difficult to pay the price demanded.

Wiser heads than those which prevailed here more than the ungratifying satisfaction of merely saying, "I told you so." They and their families and friends still have it within their power to undo, in large measure, the harm that has been done. Their recourse is the ballot box. Their reward will be that of all courageous persons who refuse, under whatever circumstances, to compromise with wrong or to condone deliberate duplicity.

### Conserving Oil

CONSIDERABLE significance has been attached to the reports that some of the leading oil companies have determined to realign their sales territories and to invade markets in which they have not heretofore attempted to sell their goods. Ever since the breaking up of the oil trust it has been generally the practice of the component companies to confine their selling to definitely set territories. Not only has this been the case in the United States, but operations in the foreign markets have been as specifically defined. The invasion of one field by companies not heretofore operating there is alleged to have resulted from the fact that, the so-called Rockefeller holdings having either been sold, closed out or otherwise disposed of, thereby greater competition has been permitted.

It is probably true that today a greater competition exists in the sale of petroleum and its products than in many years past. This may or may not have resulted from the change in the personnel of the stockholders of the larger oil companies. Even more significant has been the equally intensive competition throughout the world. Competition became so pronounced in India that it threatened to become an international issue. That the United States market has not been in much better shape was indicated recently by the prices obtained on bids for three years' supplies by the United States Government. These prices indicated an average of ninety-two cents per barrel for fuel oil delivered at Philadelphia and New York over the period of the contract. They definitely proved that the weak market now prevailing is expected to last over a rather lengthy period. Or at least that such is the conviction of the oil companies themselves.

This would further indicate it to be the opinion of the oil companies that there is little likelihood of any concerted move being made to restrict the output of petroleum in any of the producing fields. Such a remedy was several months back proposed to the Congress of the United States, but no effort was made to revise the antitrust laws in such a way as to make that remedy possible. Failing in any move toward the voluntary curtailment of output, it is but natural for the industry to expect a continuation of the so-called weak market. This may be defined as price-cutting, if you will, yet it is one of the results of the so-called economic law of supply and demand. Oil once taken from the ground cannot be held for long by the refining companies, and certainly the selling organiza-

tions have no abiding interest in its storage. Cheaper prices at resale may encourage its larger consumption.

But we may suppose, for instance, that lower prices will not result in greatly increasing consumption. Then the responsibilities will be thrown back on the producers of petroleum, and, as in the coal industry, it may be found necessary to close down the more expensive fields and to take oil only from those where prevail the lower cost of production. It may not work out exactly like it has in the coal fields, for one oil well has the habit of draining off from a neighboring well that is not operating. The closing down, consequently, must be on a wholesale scale, and that in itself will be the most potent influence in the conservation of the native supply of the commodity.

### A Southern Political Institute

INSTITUTES, or summer meetings, devoted to the consideration of public issues, domestic or international, have multiplied greatly since Williams College set the example with its successful Institute of Politics established seven years ago. The Pacific coast has its organization of the same character, meeting alternately in the south and the north, this year's session having been at Seattle last month. Very notable among these organizations is the one maintained under the auspices of the University of Virginia, under the title of Institute of Public Affairs and now in its second year. The program of the Virginia Institute, which will open August 5, indicates a greater attention given to domestic issues than is the case at Williamstown, although international affairs are not to be neglected. One subject of discussion, which this year has something more than academic importance, is the proposition as to whether there exists in fact any fundamental difference between the Democratic and Republican parties on matters of national policy. Senator Carter Glass, C. Bascom Sless, former Secretary of the President, and Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., recently a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, are among those who will strive to elucidate this problem.

Among other issues, the nature of which seems to sharply differentiate the Virginia Institute from others, are:

Does the right to protect the lives and property of American citizens abroad justify interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country, either by forceful intervention or by withholding recognition from a de facto government which the Department of State considers unfriendly to American interests?

Resolved: That the passage of the Curtis-Reed Bill by the Congress of the United States would tend to promote educational progress in the Nation.

Resolved: That the status of women has been improved by suffrage.

Resolved: That the new era of commercialization of the newspaper is detrimental to its influence and to the public interest.

That the South, which in its relations to the Federal Government has in past years so frequently held a position of leadership, should now establish a forum of this character for the discussion of national problems is natural. The first year's institute was eminently successful. There could be no more attractive place for it to be held than at Charlottesville, the home of the University of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson, who selected as one of the features of his brief epitaph the fact that he founded the University of Virginia, ignoring altogether his two elections to the Presidency of the United States, would probably have rejoiced, in his philosophical fashion, to find that the educational institution which he established should have taken this radical step for the assumption of leadership of political thought in the South.

### Fair Weather in France

NOT for a long, long time—if ever—has the weather in France been so fair as it is this case this summer. Politically and financially, the horizon is for the moment clear. Parliament has risen for the holidays; and although it will be faced with serious problems when it meets again in October its achievements were considerable. The franc was stabilized, the largest housing scheme ever proposed by France was voted, and Raymond Poincaré was given a majority which the country interprets as meaning that this able and beloved statesman will continue to be the head of the Government throughout the summer.

In the course of the discussion about stabilization figures came to the surface which show that the national finances of France are in a far more flourishing condition than most Frenchmen had believed possible. Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the British Exchequer, speaking in Paris recently said that French exports had augmented 25 per cent during the past two years, which is proof of the progress being made. Prosperity is coming to France, if, indeed, it has not come already, and the experience after the war with so many subsequent years of plodding rehabilitation is delightful to the French.

At the conference of the heads of the French north African colonies and protectorates, it was decided to unite them by a single railway system extending through them all; to do this missing segments are to be built. Off Haver a review of the new French ships built since 1922 was made by the President, Gaston Doumergue, and the French public seemed surprised to find its navy had grown to such respectable and highly creditable proportions. The troublesome Tangier question has been amicably settled, Italy now taking part in the international administration of this port, and Franco-Italian negotiations respecting points which have caused some friction in the past are reported to be proceeding most satisfactorily.

The initiative of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, in proposing a Franco-American antiwar pact, has been successfully extended by the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, to include many more nations. The original version of M. Briand was used as the basis for this remarkable world treaty. Fortified by its strong financial position, France can look forward with confidence to tackling in the fall the three outstanding major problems which French opinion invariably brackets together, namely, interrelated debts, reparations, and evacuation of the Rhineland.

The weather is fair in France and the holidays have been well earned. For the time being

it is enough to enjoy the quiet of the hour, leaving the morrow to take care of itself. There is no country or people but congratulates France on its achievement and rejoices in the good fortune it now enjoys.

### Herbert Hoover, the Scholar

THE fierce light that beats upon a candidate for the Presidency of the United States discovers a great many things about him (some of which are not so); but it is certainly an unusual result of this illumination to see him revealed as the able and patient translator of a book written in Latin and published in the sixteenth century. Thus, too, it happens that a good many citizens have recently heard for the first time of Georgius Agricola. His book, "De Re Metallica," printed in 1556, was the first and for about two centuries the only authoritative treatise on mining. But Agricola himself was a scholar and savant of varied interests, deserving of a permanent place in the memory of mankind as one who contributed much to the progress of knowledge. Regarding such knowledge as "the base upon which is reared the civilization of today," it was the purpose of the translation to remind readers of one of the greatest of the men who laid the foundation stones.

The "fierce light" just now includes Agricola because "De Re Metallica" was translated by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who took much joy in working at it whenever and wherever they could find the spare time during some five years. They not only translated it from the original Latin, but enriched it with biographical matter, annotations and appendices. They had not only a fine time, but a very scholarly one. "We do not present 'De Re Metallica' as a work of 'practical' value," says the translators' preface. "The methods and processes have long been superseded; but surely such a milestone on the road of development of one of the two most basic of human industrial activities is more worthy of preservation than the thousands of volumes devoted to records of human destruction." With that thought and ideal one may agree immediately. The "fierce light" turns friendly as it thus illuminates a gentleman and his wife busy at the congenial task of translating an ancient Latin book.

### Another Vanishing American

WITHIN another decade, perhaps less, the covered wooden bridge, with its atmosphere of charm and romance will probably be a thing of the past. Like "Old Dobbin," it has seen its best days, has done its work faithfully in the service of mankind, and is now prepared to give way completely before the demands of progress which necessitate more durable and stronger materials in bridge and highway construction.

Last November's flood took heavy toll of the wooden arches in Vermont. This has resulted in an active season of bridge building. Under normal conditions the old bridges would probably have been displaced sooner or later by modern structures. But the process would have been a slow and easy one, for the covered wooden bridges, although sending out more than the usual number of creaks and rattles, were, for the most part, good for many more years.

As the motorist speeds along the roads of the Green Mountain State he notes reconstruction going on everywhere. There is no need to argue the advantages of steel and concrete in the building of roads and highways in that State. Everyone will admit them, even those who take the greatest delight in all things pertaining to the old-fashioned. Bumping through or over the old structures has a fascination, to be sure, but the enjoyment of speeding over smooth, safer, well-surfaced and more substantial crossings is far more in keeping with an advancing age. This rapid and radical changing from the old to the new is bound to result in a greater, more progressive and more accessible Vermont.

However, the passing of so many of the covered variety during the last year is not without its reminiscent side. These silent, wooden sentinels, standing at their posts in somber vigil for many years, deserve at least a word of farewell before they finally take their places in the category of things which number among them the one-horse shay and the bicycle-built-for-two.

### Random Ramblings

Houston, it is reported, is puzzled over the disposition of the big building that housed the Democratic National Convention. One experience the delegates had there would seem to suggest it might easily be turned into a swimming pool.

The Philadelphia company which has established an office in a monoplane shows that it is not disturbed about a firmer foundation for the business of aviation.

It is about time for the amateur gardener to put on that puzzled look when he compares his product with that of the seed-package artist.

It has taken some persons a long time to understand that, instead of making merely a flying visit, prohibition has come to stay.

Even though some may not have such large bank accounts as they would wish, everyone can draw interest by his work.

The question seems to be on what part of the dry Democratic donkey Mr. Smith will succeed in pinning the wet tail.

While the White House is let rent free, the cost of moving in makes it a rather expensive proposition.

Your true bargain hunter knows when marked reductions are merely marked.

As a "hit and run" driver, Babe Ruth seems to be making another record.

Now is the time for all good women to come to the aid of their party.

### A Bulgarian "Main Street"

EUROPE is a large peninsula made up principally of smaller peninsulas. The one in the southeast corner, called the Balkans, is named after the long range of mountains which forms its backbone. Far to the south of this range is a cluster of lofty peaks known as the Rilo Mountains. In them rise many rivers, one of which cuts right through the Balkans and flows into the Danube, 250 miles to the north. It is the Isker, and not far from its source, almost under the shadows of the Rilos, lies the little town of Samokov or "Hammerer." It received that name because in ancient times much iron was mined in the hills about it and hammered in its foundries. It is often visited by Americans, for in it is situated a large American school.

Samokov contains more than 2000 little houses, most of which are strung along both sides of a long main street, running parallel with the river. A large well-built high school and two spacious primary schools rise proudly above the red-tiled roofs of the humble houses. At one place the street widens into a "square" surrounded by the post office, bank, municipal theater, city library, printing office and hotel.

A short street lined by stores branches off on one side. A long line of high poles, bearing numerous strands of wire, shows that the town is lighted by electricity. The uneven street, still torn and disordered, indicates that water is no longer brought down from the hills in wooden tubes made of hollow pine logs; but by new iron pipes connected with a never-failing mountain stream.

Every morning men and boys drive large herds of gray cows, black buffaloes, restless pigs and waddling geese out to the common pastures, stretching from the city off to the mountains. The animals all know their homes, and as they file back in the evening they pass one by one through little wooden gates into yards with fruit trees and flowers and vegetable gardens and enter tiny stables beside small well-kept houses constructed of frail wooden frames filled in with mud or sun-dried bricks and covered with plaster, painted pink or blue.

Women move about with wooden sandals on their feet and kerchiefs on their heads. Their clothes are made at home of cloth woven from homespun yarn. Their men stand in stores down town waiting to sell fruit and soap and cheese and sugar and rice, or sit cross-legged on the mat-covered floors of little shops, making coats and caps and quilts and shoes and silver buckles.

On Sundays large bells in the high tower of the Orthodox Church ring loud and melodiously. On holidays gayly dressed girls with glaring orange aprons and boys with sheepskin caps stuck jauntily on the side of the head wind round and round in the long circular lines of the folk dances, while "grandmas" in somber clothes sit sedately in the street on white stones in front of their yards and frequently rise to greet leading citizens as they pass solemnly by. Every night lights go out in most of the houses at nine and are lighted again by five or six o'clock in the morning.

The King often passes through this town on the way to his summer palace in the mountains. Political leaders sometimes come and make flaming speeches. Communism once came, flourished astoundingly in little houses where cramped people yearn for a new kingdom of joy and plenty, and then disappeared at the stern command of policemen. Local officials with high school education and white collars gather every day in groups, play backgammon and talk together of Poincaré, Mussolini and Lindbergh.

Professors sometimes come from Sofia to tell of the secrets of the great world. Sofia newspapers are sold at a little gray booth. Motion pictures are frequently to be seen in the new theater. The blue-uniformed girls of the American Boarding School march down the street every once in a while in well-ordered ranks under strict supervision.

All is quiet and solid and secure and settled. No crime, no adventures, no crusades. Neighbors, excursions to the mountains, colored Easter eggs, visits on name days, obedience to parents, a chest of bright substantial clothes for each maiden, flowers in the windows, lots of children in the yards. Lofty, quiet mountains, a clear river, ever foaming over huge stones toward the Danube, spacious green grazing grounds belonging to everybody—little horses with heads and bells pulling carriages over bumpy roads, oxen snuffling along with carts in which care-free drivers sleep, furs, a recently painted pine wood growing steadily on long friendly hills behind the town, slow-walking, solemn "grandpas" who wear strange baggy pants that resemble enormous bloomers, restless young men dissatisfied with things as they are, pink dawn over green woods, scarlet sunsets over distant blue ranges, tranquility, integrity, simplicity, frugality—this is Samokov, a Bulgarian town.

R. H. M.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI has once more reconstructed his Ministry, which is now composed of eight ministers and eighteen undersecretaries of state. The Cabinet proper consists of the eight ministers, who are at the head of the various governmental departments, and who meet at irregular intervals, generally once a month, to discuss state affairs. As a rule each minister is assisted by an undersecretary, but the Ministers of Finance and National Economy have each two undersecretaries, while the Department of Communications has three. Signor Mussolini is still at the head of seven different and independent departments—he is Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of War, of the Navy, of the Air Force and of the Corporations of these last four departments, however, he is only minister "ad interim" that is, acting minister. There is only one minister in the Fascist Cabinet—Signor Luigi Federzoni—who has been continuously in office since Oct. 31, 1922, when Signor Mussolini formed the Fascist Administration. Signor Mussolini has made frequent changes in his ministry, chiefly among the undersecretaries, who thus receive the necessary training in the government of the Nation. The youngest member of the Fascist Government is Signor Raffaello Riccardi, who is only twenty-nine years old.

Although, strictly speaking, the King alone appoints and dismisses his ministers, their nomination and resignation lies entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister, who is responsible to the Sovereign for the general policy of the Government. In appointing the men who are to serve under him the Duce has hitherto followed a practice which is unknown in other countries. The recent new appointments in the Cabinet and in the Ministry afford a striking illustration of the method adopted by the Italian Dictator in choosing his direct collaborators in the Administration. Signor Giuseppe Belluzzo, for instance, who is now Minister of Education, held for three years a post in the Cabinet as Minister of National Economy. In the latter capacity he was paying a visit to Sicily when the news of his new appointment, entirely unexpected to him, reached him before he had finished his tour. Indeed, after his new appointment was officially announced in Rome he was still delivering speeches as Minister of National Economy, a post which he no longer occupied. Again, one of the new undersecretaries appears to have first heard of his new appointment from one of his friends in Rome. Signor Mussolini, it is stated, regards his ministers as "soldiers" serving under their chief, and he expects from every one of them that very same discipline and obedience which all citizens are to give him as Prime Minister.

If Signor Mussolini had been really seeking to enliven the calm of the season in Rome he could hardly have succeeded better than he has done by his recent references to possible revisions in the peace treaties. For the last six weeks that part of his speech to the upper house dealing with the peace treaties has been the chief topic of conversation in the political and diplomatic circles of the capital. Opinions, however, differ as to the exact significance of Signor Mussolini's words. It is pointed out, for instance, that the Duce has once more reaffirmed the view which he has constantly held as a journalist, as a deputy, as leader of the Fascist Party and as the head of the Italian Government, that the existing peace treaties, sooner or later, will have to be revised. Certain diplomatists regard his remarks with the greatest seriousness, and as deserving immediate attention. In other quarters the opinion is prevalent that the Duce's utterances on the peace treaties should be simply regarded as a mere reaffirmation of a general theory, which may be turned to Italy's good advantage when the opportunity arises. Others again are inclined to regard them as a clever move to support future Italian claims, made under an ingenious cover of an apparently generous championship of other nations' causes.

Work is about to be undertaken to arrest the tilt and strengthen the foundations of the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa. The tower, which was begun in 1174 and finished in 1350, is about thirteen feet out of the perpendicular. In August of last year a technical commission was appointed to inquire into its safety, and reported that the inclination was increasing, but at so slow a rate as not to cause any apprehension, at least for the immediate future. The commission, however, strongly recommended the Italian Government to take the necessary measures to render the foundations water-tight and drain off the pools of water at its base pending the adoption of final plans for rendering the tower stable. It is now announced that, as a result of a world competition, a contract has been given to a British firm to undertake experimental work with a view of preventing the further tilting of the structure. The company, it is understood, will treat three sites at a distance of about fifty yards from the tower with a certain process, and it will then be decided whether a similar one shall be applied to the foundations of the tower.

The performance of Senator Corradini's tragedy "Julius Caesar" at the old Roman Theater of Ostia, re-

stored last year, has been warmly received. Although the tragedy was written twenty-five years ago it was only performed in the spring of this year at the ancient amphitheater of Taormina, in Sicily. The play is really the work of a political writer, and Signor Corradini, who was the founder of the Italian Nationalist Party in a sense the father of the Fascist movement, has successfully drawn a vivid and highly impressive picture of Caesar's methods in dealing with the intrigues of the Roman Senate. The audience, which included many leading figures of the Fascist political world, interpreted the play as having significant reference to recent Italian history.

While the world's attention is now engaged on the many new air records recently established by Italy, it will be of interest to learn that Rome has just welcomed a Hungarian airman, named Kaszala, who flew from Budapest to the Italian capital to bring the greetings of the Hungarian students to their fellow brothers in Rome. His airplane is said to be the smallest in the world, weighing only 160 kilograms, its engine being only eighteen horsepower; it was built entirely by the students of the Budapest Polytechnic. The flight was made by stages, but it is claimed that in remaining in the air for nine and a half hours, during the flight from Budapest to Pola, the Hungarian airman has established a new record for small airplanes.

A picturesque scene was recently witnessed on the Janiculum Hill, when 4140 carrier pigeons were released by members of the Association of Combatants of Liège for Brussels, Liège and other Belgian towns on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Belgian independence. The pigeons, which had been brought to Italy in numerous baskets, were released in various groups, and before taking a northerly direction circled over Rome, much to the admiration of the large crowds and of the authorities who had assisted at their departure.

Although in some parts of Italy folklore traditions and festivals are rapidly disappearing, there are several small towns, especially in southern Italy and in Sicily, where they are still held with great pomp and with little or no change from old times. Among these festivals the "Procession of the Lilies," recently celebrated at Nola, near Naples, is worthy of notice. A procession, a prominent feature of which are six immense flower-bedecked constructions, seventy or eighty feet high, walks through the principal streets of Nola, and finally assembles in the square before the cathedral. There is a keen competition among the six quarters of the city to prepare the most beautiful and possibly the largest "lily" for the festival. Some of these, indeed, are so high that they tower far above the housetops. During the passage of the procession there is a difficult moment which thrills the spectators with enthusiasm, and this is when the "lilies" are supposed to bow to one another with every chance of completely tumbling over. These constructions are termed "lilies" because originally the festival was performed with staves covered by lilies. By degrees these staves became poles, and finally developed into the huge machines used now. This festival is said to have been performed each year for the last fourteen centuries.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their utility, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Read With Pleasure in Switzerland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I thank you for the pleasure your paper brings to me over here? When living in the United States, I did not fully realize the value of an international newspaper, but now I can appreciate what you are doing in giving the world international news. Not only do I read much of interest about the United States and my home city, but I am becoming better acquainted with the country in which I am now living and the other countries which thus seem much closer and more real to me.

I want particularly to express thanks for the musical page, as it keeps us well informed on musical events and progress the world over.

The pages for children and the "features" are greatly enjoyed by our little girl, and are shared with her school friends who are studying English.

I find many people eager to receive copies of the Monitor when we have finished reading them, and, although they have never heard of Christian Science, they are ready to praise the Monitor for its high standards and the manner in which it keeps abreast of the times. Zurich, Switz. (MRS.) HELEN HAUCHETT WILLIAMS.

#### Mark Twain or Ralph Waldo Emerson?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of June 13, M. T. G. quotes Mark Twain as saying that "Hawaii was the only part of the world he visited that 'comes up to the brag.' A generation ago it was believed that Ralph Waldo Emerson said this when he visited the Yosemite Valley. Can anyone bring forward an earlier claimant? PAUL POPENOM, Altadena, Calif.